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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

LITERATURE

Popular Tales of the West Highlands. Orally collected, with a Translation, by J. F. Campbell. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

SINCE the fact became recognized that we are not descended from Brutus nor any other Trojan Chief, but that we must put up with the Scythians, who got intoxicated out of the skulls of their enemies, or the Massagete, who delighted in horse-blood, for ancestors, the study of legendary lore of all kinds has reached a vast development. Some of the most learned, as well as discriminating, critics in every country have devoted themselves to the collection, criticism, and collation of the neglected wealth of popular literature which, in its written or unwritten form, was either hived up in libraries, or lived in the memories of the people. It is sufficient to call up the names of Percy, Herder, Sir Walter Scott, Jamieson, Achim von Arnim, Clemens Brentano, Geijer, Afzelius, Finnur Magnussen, Weinhold, Fauriel, the brothers Thierry, the brothers Grimm, Dasent, and others, to account for the very different estimation in which this century holds ancestral traditions from that which formerly prevailed. In every country in Europe, the old song, ballad or tale has sprung up as fresh and as radiant as the fairies they represent, and with a renewed vitality, like that of the grains of corn found buried under the cerements of the mummies of Egypt, which have survived the decay and the oblivion of many centuries. These studies have not only had a most extensive and enduring influence on the poetry and romance of our time, but are found also to throw gleams of historic light across epochs and upon the migrations and kinship of races which seemed destined for ever to remain in unintelligible obscurity; so that now the simplest tale or the most extravagant legend becomes a torch in the hand of the historic sage which illustrates the very darkest portion of the annals of mankind. The fairy popular and nursery story is that which has received the latest attention; and to the brothers Grimm is chiefly due the merit of having appreciated its significance and erected its lore into a science. By their discoveries and those of kindred philologists and students a nursery tale may be tracked from the German to the Icelandic, from the Icelandic to the Zend or Sanscrit, and from thence even to the papyri of the Pyramids, so that in the end the probability becomes great that it may first have been produced in the shadows of Mount Imaus for the gratification of children of the primitive Aryan race; and 'The House that Jack built' may, in inverse order, have delighted successively, at intervals of a few centuries, the infancy of Harald Blue-Tooth of Norway, Brennus of Transalpine Gaul, Tiglath-Pileser, and Psammetichus. We may remark, however, of the brothers Grimm, that it would appear that a fairy tale must at least have a few thousand years of antiquity before they esteem it of any value, since Hans Andersen found, to his utter disappointment, when he called on one of them at Berlin, that his delightful tales, which had made him a European reputation, were utterly unknown to the man who could trace 'Little Red Riding-Hood' through the records and hieroglyphics of every known language.

The present book is a very valuable addition to this class of literature, and comes closely in the wake of the Norse Tales of Asbjørnsen Moe, published in 1843, translated, with a preface, by Ludwig Tieck in 1847 into German,

and by Mr. Dasent into English, with a very interesting Preface, in 1859.

Mr. Campbell, who has made this new contribution to what he terms the science of "Storyology," is a member of the "Clan Dhiarmaid," and dedicates his book to the Marquess of Lorn, as the son of his chief. The Preface contains some very interesting information as to the manner in which the tales were collected. The first difficulty was to find the preserves where the stories were most abundant—the next, to get them told; and this latter was by far the most difficult part of his achievement—for the Highlander was shy and proud, believing his stories would be laughed at, till a few words of Gaelic established confidence between man and man, and the story was brought out of him by cordiality and persuasion. But even then it was necessary to get hold of men able and willing to write Gaelic. These, at last, Mr. Campbell found, and the largest part of the book was written by Mr. Hector Urquhart, gamekeeper at Ardkinglas or Loch Fine, and Mr. Hector McLean, schoolmaster in Islay. Many others, however, assisted, and among these was John Dewar, a self-educated man of advanced age, "whose contribution does him the greatest credit." John Dewar could repeat many of the stories from memory, and gives this account of the way in which he acquired them:—

"I remember, in the winter nights, when a few old people would be together, they would pass the time with telling each other stories which they had by tradition. I used to listen attentively to hear them telling about the *ceatharnaich*, or freebooters, which used to come to plunder the country, and take away the cattle, and how their ancestors would gather themselves together to fight for their property,—the battles they fought, and the kind of weapons they used to fight with, the manners of their ancestors, the dress they used to wear, and different hardships they had to endure. I was also sometimes amused, listening to some people telling Gaelic romances which we called *sgulachds*. It was customary for a few youngsters to gather together into one house, and whether idle or at some work, such as knitting stockings or spinning, they would amuse each other with some innocent diversion, or telling *sgulachds*. In those days,.....tailors and shoemakers went from house to house to work wherever they were required, and by travelling the country so much, got acquainted with a great many of the traditional tales, and divulged them through the country; and as the country-people made the telling of these tales and listening to them their winter nights' amusement, scarcely any part of them would be lost."

The greater part of these stories were collected in South Uist, in the Sound of Barra, and Benbecula. Mr. Campbell found that—"men of all ranks resemble each other; that each branch of popular lore has its own special votaries, as branches of literature have amongst the learned; that one man is the peasant historian, and tells of the battles of clans,—another, a walking peerage, who knows the descent of most of the families of Scotland; others are romancers, and tell about the giants; others are moralists, and prefer the sagacious prose tales which have a meaning, and might have a moral; a few know the history of the Fen, and are antiquarians. Many despise the whole as frivolities,—they are practical moderns, and answer to practical men in other ranks of society. But though each prefers his own subject, the best Highland story-tellers know specimens of all kinds. Start them, and it seems as if they would never stop. I timed one, and he spoke for an hour without pause, hesitation, or verbal repetition. His story was 'Connell Gulban,' and he said he could repeat fourscore. He recited a poem, but despised Bardism; he followed me six miles in the dark to my inn, to tell me numbers 19 and 20. The 'Slim Swarthy Champion' used to last four hours. 'Con-

nall Gulban' used to last for three evenings,—those who wanted to hear the end had to come back. I have heard of a man who fell asleep by the fire, and found a story going on when he awoke next morning."

Mr. Campbell, however, did not trust altogether to collectors. He walked with his knapsack among the Highlanders of North and South Uist, and found the people most communicative.—

"Every horse I met on the road stopped of his own accord. Every man asked my news,—'Whence I took the walking,' where I lived, and why I came? Saddles were often sacks, stirrups a loop of twisted bent, bridles the same, and bits, occasionally wood. Dresses were coarse, but good; but there was an air of kindly politeness over all, that is not to be found in homespun dresses in any other country I know. When I was questioned, I answered, and told my errand, and prospered. 'I was not a drover come to buy cattle at the fair. Neither was I a merchant, though I carried a pack. I was the gentleman who was after *sgulachdan*.' My collector had made my name known. I spoke Gaelic, and answered questions. I was one of themselves, so I got on famously. Men and women of all ages could and did tell me stories, children of all sizes listened to them,.....and I was told that they now spend whole winter nights about the fire, listening to their old-world stories."

The appearance of the tales must be regarded as an event of some importance in the history of the great race of the Gauls and the Kimri, which, when all Northern Europe consisted of forest and prairie, and not a town existed from the Baltic to the mouth of the Rhone,—with the exception of the Phœcean colony of Massilia,—were migrating about in savage freedom over the whole Continent, and bursting down from time to time through the confines of Greece and Rome. "What do you fear?" said Alexander the Great to the chiefs who paid him a visit.—"We might fear the sky, if it were to tumble down," said they; "however, we respect the friendship of men like you!" which was not the answer Alexander expected. The descriptions which the Roman and Grecian historians give of them are very similar to the mythical heroes of the Gaelic stories. Their blond hair, if not red enough already, was dyed so as to be of a flaming colour—it was massy, untouched by iron, bristling up like a mane. Their moustaches were long and flowing, and "Ruadh," "Rooses," "Reddish." On their heads they wore helmets of heads of beasts, set off with eagles' wings displayed, or horns of wild animals. They had collars of gold, huge sabres, lances, and painted shields. They were always at war either at home or abroad, and had the heads of their enemies and the trophies of the chase stuck about the doors of their huts and houses. Such were the men from whom these tales have, in all probability, come down; and though, in most cases, the main scheme of the tale is to be found elsewhere, yet the incidents have been dressed up to suit the genius of the people, and embellished with a local colouring suited to the place where it finally took root:—

"What is true of one Gaelic story is true of nearly all; they contain within themselves evidence that they have been domesticated in the country for a long time, and that they came from the East. But they belong to the people now, wherever they came from, and they seem also to belong to the language. In one class of tales, told generally as plain narratives, and which seem to belong to savage times, a period appears to be shadowed out when iron weapons were scarce, and, therefore, magical,—perhaps, before the wars of Eirina and Lochlann began; when combs were inventions sufficiently new and wonderful to be magical also; when horses were sacred,—birds, soothsayers; apples, oak-trees, wells, and swine, sacred or magi-

cal. In these, the touch of cold steel breaks all spells; to relieve an enchanted prince, it was but necessary to cut off his head; the touch of the cold sword froze the marrow, when the giant's head leaped on again! So Hercules finished the Hydra with iron, though it was hot. The white sword of light, which shone so that the giant's red-haired servant used it as a torch when he went to draw water by night, was surely once a bright steel sword when most swords were of bronze, as they were of early times, unless it is still older, and a mythological flash of lightning."

The thing which is most sought after in these stories, after the white glaive of light, is a comb. The reader of old ballads and legends will remember what a part the comb always plays, and how savage, no less than civilized, races have been found to be very delicate about the adornment of the hair. Combs in the old stories are magical; they are always of gold and silver. Princes comb showers of gold and silver out of their heads with them. In the French story of Prince Cherie, children comb jewels from their hair. Combs show maidens their lovers, and throw people into a magic sleep; and men contend with giants for them. As Mr. Campbell says, "there must have been some reason for the importance given to the comb."

"In the first place, though every civilized man and woman now owns a comb, it is a work of art which necessarily implies the use of tools, and considerable mechanical skill. A man who had nothing but a knife could hardly make a comb, and a savage with flint weapons would have to do without. A man with a comb, then, implies a man who has made some progress in civilization; and a man without a comb, a savage who, if he had learned its use, might well covet such a possession. If a black-haired savage, living in the cold north, were to comb his hair on a frosty night, it is to be presumed that the same thing would happen which now takes place when fair ladies or civilized men comb their hair. Crackling sparks of electricity were surely produced when men first combed their hair with a bone comb: and it seems to need but little fancy and a long time to change the bright sparks into brilliant jewels or glittering gold and silver and bright stars, and to invest the rare and costly thing which produced such marvels with magic power."

The apple also has possessed magical properties from time immemorial. When a king's son would cross over the sea, he throws sixteen apples into it, and steps from one to the other upon the water. Apples are cut in pieces, and each piece talks,—a giant cannot be killed till an apple is smashed by the hoof of an enchanted horse, for his heart is in the apple. And in all other languages the apple has been equally magical from the beginning of history; but we do not know that any valid reason has been assigned for this. The fairies and water-spirits of the Gaelic legends are very like those of Scandinavian origin; but they are not so human, and the water-spirits, especially, do not play so prominent a part. One of the prettiest of the Norwegian fairy stories is that of the Priest and the Neck, or water-spirit, where the water-spirit is seized with a fit of weeping till he is comforted with the news that he, too, is to have his share of the Redemption, which itself is a proof of the more affectionate sympathy with which these creatures are regarded in the North;—and since that legend it seems a settled point among those versed in Swedish Fairy-Lore that the Elfin population also will have a future existence. The fairies of the Highlanders, in other respects, are very similar to their Norse relatives; they live under little conical hills—"They pop up their heads when disturbed by people treading on their houses—they steal children." Their houses open at certain times of the year—they

delight in music and dancing, and have chests of gold and silver. Mr. Campbell thinks that fancy has created the fairies out of the Lapps, though we hardly like to think the Court of Oberon and Titania of so very earthly an ancestry. Of the tales themselves, the Battle of the Birds is one of the best told, and is very similar to the tale as it exists in the Norse versions. It is not, perhaps, a pleasant proof of the identity of human nature, in all times and countries, that the story of the "Master Thief," which is told in Herodotus, by which the clever thief succeeded in arriving at high honours by accomplishing difficult thefts without discovery, has been a great favourite in every language. The following, among the shorter tales, is one of the best. We premise that the serpent has always been considered the beast of wisdom, and that it is said Michael Scott got his knowledge by serpent-bree or broth:—

"*Fearachur Leigh, from Sutherland.*

"Now, Farquhar was one time a drover in the Reay country, and he went from Glen Gollick to England (some say Falkirk) to sell cattle; and the staff that he had in his hand was hazel. One day a doctor met him:—'What's that,' said he, 'that ye have got in y'r hand?'—'It is a staff of hazel.'—'And where did ye cut that?'—'In Glen Gollig north, in Lord Reay's country.'—'Do ye mind the place and the tree?'—'That do I.'—'Could ye get the tree?'—'Easy.'—'Well, I will give ye gold more than ye can lift if ye will go back there and bring me a wand off that hazel tree; and take this bottle and bring me something more, and I will give thee as much gold again. Watch at the hole at the foot, and put the bottle to it; let the six serpents go that come out first, and put the seventh one into the bottle, and tell no man, but come back straight with it here.' So Farquhar went back to the hazel glen, and when he had cut some boughs off the tree he looked about for the hole that the doctor had spoken of. And what should come out but six serpents, brown and barred like adders. These he let go, and clapped the bottle to the hole's mouth, to see would any more come out. By-and-by a white snake came rolling through. Farquhar had him in the bottle in a minute, tied him down, and hurried back to England with him. The doctor gave him siller enough to buy the Reay country, but asked him to stay and help him with the white snake. They lit a fire with the hazel sticks, and put the snake into a pot to boil. The doctor bid Farquhar watch it, and not let any one touch it, and not to let the steam escape, 'for fear,' he said, 'folk might know what they were at.' He wrapped up paper round the pot-lid; but he had not made all straight when the water began to boil, and the steam began to come out at one place. Well, Farquhar saw this, and thought he would push the paper down round the thing; so he put his finger to the bit, and then his finger into his mouth, for it was wet with the breeze. Lo! he knew everything, and the eyes of his mind were opened. 'I will keep it quiet though,' said he to himself. Presently the doctor came back, and took the pot from the fire. He lifted the lid, and dipping his finger in the steam-drops he sucked it; but the virtue had gone out of it, and it was no more than water to him. 'Who has done this?' he cried, and he saw in Farquhar's face that it was he. 'Since you have taken the breeze of it take the flesh too,' he said in a rage, and threw the pot at him. Now Farquhar had become allwise, and he set up as a doctor. There was no secret hid from him, and nothing that he could not cure. He went from place to place and healed men, and so they called him Farquhar Leighench (the healer). Now he heard that the king was sick, and he went to the city of the king, to know what would ail him. 'It was his knee,' said all the folk, 'and he has many doctors, and pays them all greatly; and whiles they can give him relief, but not for long, and then it is worse than ever with him, and you may hear him roar and cry with the pain that is in his knee,

in the bones of it.' One day Farquhar walked up and down before the king's house; and he cried—'The black beetle to the white bone.' And the people looked at him, and said that the strange man from the Reay country was throughother. The next day Farquhar stood at the gate and cried, 'The black beetle to the white bone!' and the king sent to know who it was that cried outside, and what was his business. The man, they said, was a stranger, and men called him Physician. So the king, who was wild with pain, called him in; and Farquhar stood before the king, and aye 'The black beetle to the white bone!' said he. And so it was proved. The doctors, to keep the king ill, and get their money, put at whiles a black beetle into the wound in the knee, and the beast was eating the bone and his flesh, and made him cry day and night. Then the doctors took it out again, for fear he should die; and when he was better they put it back again. This Farquhar knew by the serpent's wisdom that he had, when he laid his finger under his teeth; and the king was cured, and had all his doctors hung. Then the king said that he would give Farquhar lands or gold, or whatever he asked. Then Farquhar asked to have the king's daughter, and all the isles that the sea runs round, from Point Storr to Stromness in the Orkneys; so the king gave him a grant of all the isles. But Farquhar the Physician never came to be Farquhar the King, for he had an ill-wisher that poisoned him, and he died."

This book can hardly fail of its welcome in many quarters.

My Life, and What shall I do with It? a Question for Young Gentlewomen. By an Old Maid. (Longman & Co.)

There have of late been so many books and pamphlets written about the rights and wrongs of women, and of all they might, could, would or should do, to ameliorate their own position, and put themselves in a better state, socially and financially, that it is a great relief to find that a class of women yet survives who have their material comforts secure, and who have no need to labour for daily bread.

There is a vehemence and shrillness of tone in most of the books on the condition-of-women question, which make the present work, with its interrogative title, pleasant in its quiet good sense and good taste. It is addressed to women who have no need to work for their living, and who are at leisure, with no pressure of domestic duties to take up their time. The lot of these women looks prosperous at first sight;—they are free from the difficulties and anxieties that lie in the way of those who are dependent on their own exertions for daily bread; but they have no work for their energies—no employment of adequate value for the leisure that is theirs. They are weighed down beneath a fearful load of ennui, under which their faculties and feelings are stupefied or led to crave for excitement of any kind, no matter what. Ennui is the most fatal of all the children of idleness. It is a form of moral inanition which leads to anything, from dram-drinking to acting out French novels as an exercise of energy. The morbid unhappiness—the permanent depression of spirits—the bodily ailments and incapacity which they endure are harder to live under than the anxiety of how to provide meat, drink, washing and lodging. These women, who can buy anything they want, go anywhere they please, have sixteen waking hours to get through every day;—what use do they make of all this precious material of unincumbered life? What ought women to make out of it? It is to the women who, more or less, belong to this class, with abundance of leisure, that this little book is addressed. It is written with good feeling, and also with that crowning virtue—the only virtue "that brings its own reward"—

good sense. The author does not offer exasperating sympathy nor aggravating consolation to unmarried women who are past their prime. She is genial, and has a sense of the humorous, as she shows by the way she deals with the "sage advices" which have been uttered as maxims, and set forth as panaceas for the condition of women, in books, sermons and works in general, written for the benefit of the sex in particular. She takes up as her position that those women who have any leisure and any means are bound to give their help towards ameliorating the condition of those who are in wretchedness, ignorance and want—to help them and to teach them how to exercise their privileges as human beings and Christian people. She does not treat this work of charity as optional—to be taken up by unoccupied women for the adornment of their own lives—nor for the interest and occupation it may afford: she treats it as an imperative duty that a woman should spend her time in a way adequate to its value—to work for results worthy to be the "chief end" of a rational being. The attempt to utilize the heavily hanging time, the *ennui*, the undisciplined energies of women, is as important in its way as the problem of how to cleanse the Serpentine, or what to do with the rich, rank, accumulated mud-banks of the Thames.

The author states her object briefly, as follows,—the whole book is the working-out of the plan:—

"We know we could do many things, and we believe we could learn to do more, for the still worse-educated and suffering people whom we have been told to help, if we did but know how to get at them and to set about it. My object is to aid those who are left to themselves in the matter to do this; to assist them in coming to some conclusion upon the question,—whether this particular work for the uneducated and poor is their work at all, and how far it is so; to point out those portions which are of most use to beginners, and which lie nearest home to most of us. What is real work? It is work that is done for its own sake, and not merely to pass the time. It must be work that requires our best powers for its accomplishment; that is, if it is self-chosen."

It is not "playing at doing good" that is wanted. The peculiar worth of this work is that it offers well-digested and practical suggestions on the training necessary to enable women to know how to make themselves useful, so that their desire to do good may not remain amiable unrealities nor desultory, ill-directed efforts, but be disciplined into a patient, systematic perseverance in well doing. It is not to "taste the sweets of benevolence," nor to enjoy the "serene approval of a good conscience,"—

—the satisfaction
Which good men feel who've done a virtuous action,
—which is to be the object of these labours. Charity and benevolence are not to be carried on to any purpose by mere compassion. It is Work that must be learnt like any other work, and the Workers must be taught and trained to be obedient to the discipline which alone can enable them to co-operate to any purpose. The days of single combats are over. Here are some pertinent remarks which bear upon the point:—

"It would be unwarrantable, even absurd, for the responsible managers of charities to entrust any portion of their real work to voluntary lady visitors, and still less should Government entrust any of the management of female prisons to the zeal of the volunteers who chance to reside in the neighbourhood. Though the having a real right work to do, would be the best, if not the only remedy for changeableness and narrow-mindedness; yet it is no reason at all for giving us the work until we prove ourselves capable of carrying it on, and

are in a position to secure its being permanently carried on, that it may not fall through when its first undertakers drop off."

Again, she says:—

"Whilst charity-work is taken up as an extra adornment of our lives, and left to the impulsive zeal of the young, and to the odds and ends of time which those can give whose real business is something else,—and whilst the many who come to help are supposed to be conferring a favour, and the one or two who bear the burden of the thing to be under great obligation to them,—there is little chance of proper management."

A great part of the work is taken up with a plan for establishing central houses "where gentlemen could live together and arrange their work with each other, and with those who are to work with them or over them; that they may have mutual protection and counsel, live at less expense, escape the loneliness and cheerlessness of solitary lodgings, and secure a wise division of labour." Whether this plan would be practicable to any extent we are inclined to doubt. It is a state that cannot be improvised. Protestant women are not trained to the peculiar discipline of obedience to a chief; and without that, no Home could hold together for a week. But, at least, the author offers an intelligible suggestion, which she has evidently well considered in her own mind. We need not enter deeply into the question,—we refer our readers to the work itself, which, for its genial, earnest, sensible spirit, is well worthy the attention of all who, like children on a rainy day, are wanting "something to do." They will find suggestions innumerable, which all who desire to use their gifts of education, money or leisure to advantage may turn to use. They will open their eyes to see for themselves the ways in which they individually may "work and help." The value of a book lies in what it suggests to us,—in what it enables us to see and feel, which we did not see or feel before,—in the spirit it awakens within us,—and not in the things actually said. Such worth, such suggestiveness, are in the book we now leave to our readers, 'My Life, and What shall I do with It?'

Patronymica Britannica. A Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom. Endeavoured by Mark Antony Lower. (Lewes, Bacon; London, J. R. Smith.)

Concerning some Scotch Surnames. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

'*Patronymica Britannica*' is the highest flight yet *endeavoured* by its author. He has no reason to be ashamed of his attempt. We congratulate him on his success. That is, as far as such success goes; for there yet remains much to be done ere the subject is exhausted,—if one may say so of a subject which seems to be inexhaustible. Mr. Lower does not, indeed, affect to have gone above half-way towards that end. He has not compiled a book with thirty thousand names in it; but has wisely been content to note down the fifteen thousand which have fallen in his way, and concerning which he has here, generally speaking, given good account. The other half will, doubtless, come in due time. *Festina lente* is an excellent device for labourers like Mr. Lower to have continually before them.

Meanwhile, it would not be unnatural to suppose, considering the local habitation of the author, that every Sussex name, at least, would be found on his list, whatever might be the case with other counties. He has, however, no more exhausted the Sussex than the general subject. Only the other day, passing through a Sussex town, the first four names by which our notice was attracted, were Weymark,

Alchorne, Shoosmith and Kinninmouth. On opening Mr. Lower's volume, we find the first of these, under the form of Wymark, described as "an obsolete personal name," which it does not appear to be, for there is a living family bearing it, between Lewes and Pevensey. Mr. Lower adds:—"Wymark Piggetey was an inhabitant of Winchelsea, 20 Edward I." It is a common Christian surname in Domesday and succeeding records, down to the fourteenth century. Ned Wymark was a famous wit and Member of Parliament under Elizabeth and James the First, to whose eccentricities there are scores of allusions in the correspondence of the time. "Alchorne" is thus accounted for by the author:—"A manor in the parish of Rotherfield, Sussex, where the family lived in the fourteenth century. Some of their descendants, still resident in that parish, have, within a generation or two, corrupted their name to Allcorn." We can certify that others have kept to the old orthography, which is a better one than that other corruption of the name into Alchin. "Shoosmith," of course, speaks for itself,—and, again, of course, it is borne by many now who have nothing to do with the once noble mystery of farriery, which gave rise to the exalted title of Marshall, once the name of a servant who looked after the horses, and subsequently that of the master of the cavalry himself, and later of generals and great officers of state. "Marshall" and "Constable" have experienced different destinies. The former has mounted from the lower ranks to the very highest; the latter has descended from the shadow of the throne to the steps of a parish vestry. The fourth name observed by us in a Sussex town,—the name of Kinninmouth—is not to be found in Mr. Lower's list, and, therefore, we may conclude, has not fallen under his notice. Was it originally a nickname for an *underhug* individual? or, did it indicate one *cunning* of speech? In the Supplement to his volume, Mr. Lower registers a name something akin to it in sound, "Kynnimond," "of that ilk, in Fifeshire. A member of this family became Bishop of Aberdeen in the year 1172. The heiress married a Murray in the seventeenth century." This would indicate a Scottish origin; but we must observe, that in the copious list of Scottish surnames given in the second book, whose title heads this article, the name of "Kynnimond" is not to be found.

The transmigration of names would afford a good object to idle travelling men who, without it, might have none at all, and find time weigh heavily on their souls. We can answer to having made a dull day at St.-Germain's a merry one, by endeavouring to discover in many a queer French name there, an English, Scottish, or Irish origin. The same at least harmless result might agreeably vary a sweet do-nothingness in Savoy. Six hundred years ago, we possessed a Savoyard Archbishop of Canterbury, that "Absalom" of episcopacy as he was called, the lady-intoxicating Boniface. Now, it is well known that, in one of his visits to his native country, this handsome prelate was accompanied by a score of English gentlemen—Norman and Saxon, who were so smitten by the charms of the ladies of Savoy, that nearly all of them took wives of the land and there set up their houses. Are the old familiar names of that time yet to be traced within the limits of what was the ancient duchy? From Nice to Genoa is no great distance, and we make the transition merely to note a strange fact which, many years ago, brought two names together which were often on the popular lip. We allude to the Marquess Michael Imperiali and Judas Iscariot. The Marquess wrote

a book to prove that Judas had been very unfairly dealt with by his contemporaries and posterity; and dying, Imperiali left a sum to be expended in masses for the benefit of the soul of Iscariot. Those who sided with him named their boys Michael, and some would have called them by the name of the traitor, had not the Church authorities stepped in and stopped the scandal.

Let us return to our own patronymics. With regard to the antiquity of surnames, Mr. Lower shows that they were in some, though not in general, use here before the era of the Normans. The oldest hereditary surname on record appears to be that of Hall. There is another name which has recently been perplexing some of the learned pundits who enliven the columns of *Notes and Queries*, "Antrobus." The conclusion arrived at, if we remember correctly, was that the name in question is derived from *Ἀνθρωπος*, and that the founder of the race was, by very particular excellence, a man. Mr. Lower shivers this splendid idea to fragments, by telling us, in a business-like way, that Antrobus is "a township in Cheshire; the original residence of the family, sold by them, temp. Henry the Sixth, but re-purchased in 1808, by Sir Edward Antrobus." Thus, once more there is an Antrobus of Antrobus; and the author remarks on designations after this fashion, that "the proportion of English families who still enjoy possession of the lands from which their surnames are derived, as Ashburnham of Ashburnham, Wombwell of Wombwell, Polwhele of Polwhele," is infinitesimally small. The same remark applies to Scottish families, who properly write themselves "of that ilk."

In reference to Scottish names, Mr. Lower points out a singular difference from English rule. In Scotland, the man who joined a clan not his own assumed the name of the Chief—in token of respect. Had the retainer of an English Baron followed this fashion, the chances are, as Mr. Lower signifies, that a halter would have rewarded his impertinence.

On this subject, the writer of the second work named at the head of our paper says:—

"Though our Highlanders in their names generally put forward descent of the clan from some heroic or even mythical personage, some tribes have a different manner of surname. The M'Nabs, (sons of the abbot) seem to have their ancient name as representing the old Abbots of Strathfillan or Glendochart, who had become secularized, and appropriated the lands which belonged to the monastery. Some such descent may be expressed in the name of M'Pherson, which means the sons of the parson, M'Vicar, and other clerical surnames, as well as in M'Intosh, the sons of the chief, and others; while some of the greatest septa, not content with the name recognized among Celts, have another by which they pass in the outer world, as Cameron, Fraser, Campbell. I must leave to more competent hands the curious subject of our Highland and Island surnames, and the endless variety of shapes they assume. I would submit only one or two observations:—1. The greatest clans were not the earliest to assume uniform fixed surnames, instead of fluctuating patronymics. The Macdonalds and others had no recognized general surname till almost within the last century. The earliest fixed Macs I have met with in record and charter are M'Gilleane (M'Leane), M'Leod, M'Intosh, M'Neill, Mackenzie, M'Dowal, M'Nathan. 2. Where the settlement of a powerful southern family within the Highland border is followed by the sudden spread of their name through the neighbouring glens, we may presume—not that the former inhabitants were extirpated, but that the native population (having in truth no surnames) readily adopted that of their new lords. Even after surnames had become common in the Highlands, we find the

adoption taking place by written compact. I have seen petitions of some small clans of the Brases of Angus, to be allowed to take the name of Lyon, and to be counted clansmen of the Strathmores. Many families and small tribes of Breadalbane in the sixteenth century renounced their natural heads, and took Glenurchy for their chief. Many more, in Argyll and the Isles, must have suffered a change from awe of Maccallummure. The Gordons are hardly settled in the 'aucht and forty dauch' of Strathbolgy when the whole country round is full of men calling themselves Gordon."

The following, from the same book, is illustrative:—

"Of names derived from office, first in this country comes Stewart, variously spelt, though as I have already told you, it was not till after several generations that the Fitz-Walters and Fitz-Alans took that name destined to become so illustrious from their office of steward of the royal household. We have names derived from all other offices of high and of low degree. The office of keeper of the Wardrobe gave name to a family of Wardropers, since shortened into Wardrop, just as Forrester was cut down into Forrest. The keepers of the Napery became Naperers (cut down to Naper).† The great office of Ostiary, or Durward, gave name to a powerful family, now extinct or sadly decayed; but even yet, the Deeside peasant believes that the church-bell of Coul rings of its own accord when a Durward dies; and I am inclined to trace another old Angus name to the same source. The Doorward may have become Huissier, and Huissier easily took the Scotch shape of Wischart."

In returning to Mr. Lower, we may as well observe that, in some of his derivations our author, if he occasionally travels too far, does not at other times travel far enough. Thus "Hackblock,"—like Shakespeare, Shakeshaft, Hurlbat, Wagstaff, &c., he derives "probably, from some manual feat." May not the "Hackblocks" have descended from some active butcher, or some inefficient headsmen? There is a branch in Surrey, who proudly look down from Box Hill Ridge on pleasant little Brockham; but they would be hard put to it, we believe, to determine whether they were Danes, as some have called them, or perhaps heirs of some gloomy official who once dealt sharply with knaves, in the meadow near Reigate Castle.

If we cannot settle the Hackblock genealogy, what are we to say of the Rottenherings? Mr. Lower says, that "Rotten" and "Rottenherying" are "opprobrious names," which occur in the Archives of Hull in the fourteenth century. But is it so clear these names are opprobrious? Have they no affinity with "Red,"—and may not "Rottenherying" have been originally the *Red Lords*? In 'The Book of the Princes of Wales,' we find Edward of Caernarvon writing to Richard Oysell, Warden of Kingston-upon-Hull, bespeaking in warm terms his *favour and friendship* for one "John Rotenheryng" of Kyngestone, who was not likely to have been a "villain." The correspondence of this Prince would have added some queer names, not to be found in Mr. Lower's roll; one of these is "Joh. Launcegruel," a London horse-dealer, perhaps, from his name a horse-doctor, to whom the Prince orders that his "dear clerk," Sir Walter Reginald, shall pay the other fifteen pounds due for a horse on which the like sum had been already paid, on account. Another surname occurring in these letters is that of Hamond Dandy, of which name, Mr. Lower only remarks, that it is "familiarily used in Scotland for Andrew." He says as much for *Dand*, which sounds like that of the hospitable Turkey-

† *Na peer—non parville*—is the childish etymology of the genealogists for the name rendered illustrious by John Napier of Merchiston, and borne by many a gallant man of our own time.

seller ennobled by Henri Quatre,—Mons. D'Inde (*dinde*), whose family, like that of the clever lady immortalized by Horace Walpole, must have been akin to that of *D'Aucune*.

In recording the Bramstons, Mr. Lower notifies that "the Bramstons of Skreens trace lineally to temp. Richard the Second, but I cannot find the locality whence the name was assumed." May they not have come from Bramstadt, in Lower Saxony?—would not Brampton in Cumberland furnish them with a cradle? However this may be, we will avail ourselves of this opportunity to make record of a notable bearer of this name. In Upton Churchyard, near Slough, under the shadow of the ivy-covered tower, there is a flat tombstone, laid to the memory of "Elizabeth Bramstone, a woman who dared to be just in the days of George the Second." This riddle, as we take it, is to be read by the light of the accompanying date, 1745. No doubt, the bold Elizabeth was an inveterate Jacobite, and in the village so near to Windsor Castle itself, dared to lift up her voice and wish success to the cause of the Stuarts.

In Domesday-Book there is one nobleman, Richard, son of the Earl of Brionne, who is described by five different names. In Langley Marsh Church, adjacent to Upton above named, where there is one of the most singular chapels or tribunes ever seen in a church, the name of its original owner, Kidderminster, is spelt, we think, in as many different ways. This variation is nothing, however, when compared with that endured by the Mainwarings, whose well-sounding name is made to vary in its orthography one hundred and thirty-one ways! To discover all these changes may be a pleasant occupation to dissipated persons wearied with excess of pleasure in playing at *Solitaire*.

There were occasions when certain changes of occupation were accompanied by complete change of name—as, for instance, when a man became a monk, and he whom few would have regarded as plain Tom Jenkins, drew all hearts to him under the softened appellation of Dominic Angelus, or some such refined and refining designation.

Then, many a name which has a vulgar sound in it to our ears, or is vulgar from associations connected therewith, is in reality very dignified indeed. *Catnach*, for instance, we connect only with the Seven Dials and ill-printed ballads. But when we learn that this surname, in its old form of *Cattanach*, is found in the Highlands of Scotland, and that its signification is "warrior," we are ready to confess that the air from the Highlands purifies the "Dials," and the patron of street bards who once therein flourished.

It is much the same with the *Startups*. The objects so called were, originally, the laced gaiters worn by heralds; and then, mayhap, "Startup" may have been only comparatively beneath "Blue Mantle." Subsequently, it was a name for rough, high-topped boots, and figuratively for those who put them on, and looked grander than they had any right to do:

A pair of Startups had he on his feet

That laced were unto the small of the leg;

Homely they were, and easier than meet,

And in their soles, full many a wooden peg;

which last line, from the old verses called "Thynne's Debate," proves, says Mr. Lower, "that the use of pegged soles for boots, recently introduced into this country from America, is no modern invention." They are no more modern or American than Colt's Revolvers.

Is it always safe to adopt a locality as the origin of a family name? If one Mandeville came from the place so called near Louviers, may not another owe the appellation to his

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evil qualities? Was not the Norman Robert le Diable, a man-devil? This form of the word is well-known in Germany, where *Manteuffel* is a familiar name. It is not in all cases that a degrading nickname can be so pleasantly turned. The Irish chief who, from being suckled by a peculiar nurse, was called *Filius Canis Venaticæ*, could never turn it to agreeable account; but we all know how readily, in an English form, the name is given and returned by the well initiated in the vulgar tongue.

As another illustration that localities are not always to be depended on, we may cite the name Livermore, to which name Mr. Lower only adds the explanation—"Two parishes in Suffolk, more usually written Livermere." The name, however, Livermore or Levermore is a Welsh term, signifying "the great Lewis," and it is common enough in the West of England. Of another family name, Gin or Ginn, Mr. Lower takes it to be the same as Genn, which, he says, "is Cornish and rare, and believed to be the Celtic form, or rather root, of *Planta-gen-ista*, broom. The *g* is sounded hard." To this we must remark, that the name is the very contrary of rare in Picardy, as Mr. Lower may assure himself by running across the Channel, and walking from Boulogne up to the churchyard at Portel, where "Gin," with the *g* soft, will be found on many a tomb. This name, with the initial letter hard or soft, would be difficult to refine, as the Americans have done with *Taylor*, softening the same into *Tayler*. Mr. Lower is uncommonly sarcastic against those very unhappy and ill-used persons who are born "Smiths," and who wriggle into *Smythes*, and in the case of a resolute old English gentleman, even into the horrors of *Smijthe*! The hyper-genteel people who thus wriggle, we give up to all the fun that Mr. Lower, well skilled therein, can pour upon or get out of them; but, for the Smiths generally, let us put in a protest; and let us earn their eternal gratitude by informing them that their name, in two forms, was long ago rendered illustrious by being that of a whole house of Assyrian Kings—for what were Hadad and Ben-Hadad but Smith and Smithson? What are the Dukes of Northumberland but Smithsons, and the Earls of Derby but Smith-Stanleys? Look up! noble Smiths, look up!

Lectures on *Metaphysics and Logic*. By Sir W. Hamilton.

[Second Notice.]

THE exact sciences are logic and mathematics: not the logic of many of the books, which is loaded with every kind of irrelevant psychology; nor the mathematics of our old systems, which takes in carpentry and fireworks: but the study of the necessary laws of thought, and the study of the necessary properties of space and time. Strip existence of all you possibly can, till you are a single soul in an otherwise empty universe, and still it hangs by you that you live and last in space, that there is no medium between "either A or not-A," and that two sides of a triangle are greater than the third. That is, you can imagine this knowledge acquired without any other data of operation than the law of conscious existence, and without any other subject-matter except the necessary properties of space and time.

Hamilton acknowledges this community of nature by which logic and mathematics stand apart from other sciences, as follows: "In respect of irrefragable certainty, says he, 'Logic and Mathematics stand alone among the sciences, and their peculiar certainty flows from the same source. Both are conversant about the relations of certain *a priori* forms of intelligence.'

But by a process which will amuse as much as it puzzles, he became a philosophical Manichæan, and arrived at the conclusion that, of the two necessary sciences, logic is the good principle and mathematics the evil one. The sciences of space and time were to be almost proscribed, as absolutely noxious if taken in any but the most moderate quantities. He avers that "reason and experience concur in showing that Mathematics and Logic, like Love and Majesty,

Hand bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur."

But which is to compare with which he does not say; nor whether, in such a comparison, initials are homœopathic or allopathic.

If a mathematician ventured into the field of logic, he was to be treated as in mental *delirium tremens*: his science was assimilated to dram-drinking, and he himself was saluted as 'Toby Philpot.' And all these paradoxes were neither the excesses of controversy nor the ebullitions of personal dislike: they were, in their quiet forms, the inhabitants of the mind at rest, which took wildness and fierceness from any thing which caused disturbance. We are perfectly aware that a schism has grown up between mathematics and logic, in these later days. Logic has fallen into the province of literature, while mathematics has been given over, for its applications, to science. Which are the more silly of the two, the logicians for their disregard of mathematical discipline, or the mathematicians for their refusal to cultivate the analysis of the laws of thought with which they work, will be discovered by the first generation in which the two sciences are treated in their proper connexion. Our concern is with the extreme case of the phenomena now before us.

The University of Oxford was long in the habit of giving undergraduates an option between a little mathematics and a little logic: a more foolish course could not have been taken. Those who most wanted either would be sure to take the other; and we shall show ample evidence that Hamilton must have been allowed to pass through Oxford without mastering so much as a proposition of geometry. The very curious results of his training have chronicled the unskillful alternative of his University in the history of letters: one book of Euclid, a slight attention to arithmetic, would have prevented the first philosopher of his age and country from the appearance which he must make, dating from the publication of the *Lectures on Logic*. When he produced his celebrated article in the *Edinburgh Review*, a curious and powerful exhibition of his own weakness, there was nothing which betokened absolute ignorance of mere elements. It was strange, indeed, to find him affirming that in mathematics there is not merely necessary truth to be got for the seeking, but an absolute inability to go wrong: he says that being right in that science has no more merit than walking straight in a ditch. We wondered how he came to be ignorant that even the beginner must often cut his own ditch, and that, when cuttings are made for him, the points where several ditches meet are incessantly occurring. The mathematics, he says, have long since cracked the husk, though philosophy is even yet militant about the kernel: it may be that the reason is because philosophy has got into that ditch in which there is no walking straight, the ditch into which the blind lead the blind. Such remarks as these came into our head when we read that article; but at that time we did not know that the writer had a lower than schoolboy ignorance of the subject, coupled with a want of power in the quantitative faculty which prevented him from picking up the ordinary approach to correctness common among

unmathematical scholars. These are strong terms: we proceed to justify them.

Discussions, &c. p. 645* (1st ed.). We learn that logical Breadth and Depth, "though denominated *quantities*, are, in reality, one and the same *quantity*." We learn in a sentence or two afterwards that "the greater the Breadth, the less the Depth; the greater the Depth, the less the Breadth." This is, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of publication: it partly arises from the writer not being able to use the word *quantity* in its abstract sense. To Hamilton, *quantity* is the concrete, as in "a quantity of salt." But even so, the blunder is marvellous: for though a quantity of salt may be "one and the same" quantity of chloride of sodium, it is inconceivable that the more salt the less chloride. The truth is that logical breadth and depth are two different quantities: as the words are used by Hamilton, the breadth refers to the number of species in a genus, the depth to the number of genera which may be predicated of a species. These two kinds of quantity he sublimates into one, to use a phrase of his own—he often plays off metaphors upon quantity, as people do on hazy notions—and so produces the memorable result of identical *quantities*, and the greater the one the less the other!

Throughout his writings, Hamilton confounds equation of quantities with identification of subject-matters possessing quantity. He affirms that all propositions are only and "merely" equations of quantities; he uses "equation of quantities" as identical with "coalescence of notions"; and also informs us that this "mere" equation of the quantities, breadth or depth at pleasure, may at will be considered in neither quantity. He never learns the meaning of the word *equation*: he confounds it with the *adequatio* of the schoolman, which must be translated by *adequateness*, not by *equality*.

Metaphysics, vol. i. p. 527. We find a paper full of the simplest crudities about infinity, things which the lowest student in mathematics soon learns to laugh at. They are called "contradictions proving the psychological theory of the conditioned," and were written as late as 1852. One of them is "A quantity, say a foot, has an infinity of parts. Any part of this quantity, say an inch, has also an infinity. But one infinity is not larger than another. Therefore an inch is equal to a foot." This we do not quarrel with: we do not expect the writer who will be shown to make a gross mistake relative to Euclid I. 1. to have any of that consistency which mathematical habit gives to the ideas of infinity; a thing about which most of the unmathematical psychologists talk glibly. We quote the preceding merely in passing to the next sentence, which begins thus:—"If two divaricating lines are produced *ad infinitum* from a point where they form an acute angle, like a pyramid . . ." Two lines making an acute angle like a pyramid!! No boy who has been a month at Euclid would believe that the writer of this sentence had ever followed the study for part of a week: and, in truth, the state of mind in which any one *peaky* thing will serve as illustration for any other is altogether pre-Euclidean.

Logic, i. 79. Confusion between equality and identity; "A is A" the same as "A=A"; a concept the *sum* of all its characters, "equal to all its characters." This means, for instance, that rose = red + flower + bulky + sweet-smelling + It is only the utmost development of a notion which has prevailed widely among the logicians, who will have it that *red* and *fragrant* are parts of a *rose*, just as Cornwall and Devonshire are parts of England. They say a concept is the *sum* of its attributes.

They do not grasp the distinction between the quantity which has *partes extra partes* and that in which the parts permeate one another, as Hamilton well said, when on one occasion he seized the point. The distinction is that of *aggregation and composition*.

Logic, i. 81. "What is contradictory is unthinkable. $A = \text{not-}A = 0$, or $A - A = 0$." A very little algebra would have taught that $A = \text{not-}A$ gives $A - \text{not-}A = 0$. The reader should remember that all these things were given out to the class, year after year, for twenty years. And the non-existence of $A = B$ being signified by $A = B = 0$, is not the notion of any person who has ever solved a simple equation.

Logic, i. 97. "They are like the three sides of a triangle; not the same, not reducible to unity, each pretending with equal right to a prior consideration, and each, if considered first, giving in its own existence the existence of the other two." This is true, may be, of the three logical laws, identity, contradiction, and excluded middle; but it is not true of their likenesses. The existence of one side of a triangle does not give the existence of the other two. Undoubtedly if one side be the side of a triangle, there are other two sides, or there would be no triangle; but such a notion as Hamilton here propounds could not have been enunciated by any one who had a tincture of geometry.

Logic, i. 103. The author, so confused when he attempts a mathematical phrase, becomes fit to teach the mathematicians in almost any matter in which neither quantity nor space are predominant ideas. By some accident one of our memoranda of excellencies has found its way among the deficiencies: it is a pleasure to give it. "The indefinite is, however, sometimes confounded with the infinite; though there are hardly two notions which, without being contradictory, differ more widely. The indefinite has a subjective, the infinite an objective relation. The one is merely the negation of the actual apprehension of limits; the other the negation of the possible existence of limits." An excellent lesson for many mathematical writers, who make this confusion of set purpose.

Logic, i. 143. "A concept is a quantum or quantity: for that which contains one or more units by which it may be measured, is a quantity." The notion of a person who does not apprehend that mensuration demands repetition of similar units: it is idle to say that rose is two so far as it is flower and fragrant, and three so far as it is living, vegetable, and English.

Logic, i. 456. The want of acquaintance with the language of the algebraist is evident: "9 is made up of 7 + 2." No such thing: 9 is 7 + 2; made up of 7 and 2; because 9 is made up of 7 and 2, it is 7 + 2. This is what a careful teacher explains to little boys, when they make the same confusion.

Logic, ii. 19. "The circle is a curved line returning upon itself" is objected to, because "every line returning upon itself is curved." The italics are ours. The least geometry would have taught that all which has length without breadth is line: the boundary of a square is a line; it returns upon itself; and is not curved. Hamilton had not got so far as to distinguish curved and bent.

Logic, ii. 41. "In the geometrical problem—to describe an equilateral triangle on a given straight line . . . the proof finally demonstrates that these circles must intersect each other, that the drawn straight lines necessarily constitute a triangle, and that this triangle is necessarily equilateral." This refers to Euclid, and is translated from Fries, which only makes it more extraordinary: for a person who cannot

avoid a gross blunder can very often detect another person: and the elementary error of one teacher is not to be palliated by saying that he took it from another. Euclid does not prove that the drawn straight lines bound [no tyro would say constitute] a triangle: he could as soon prove that parallels never meet. And it is notorious that Euclid does not prove that the circles meet: it is the well-known omission of the first proposition of the first book, which we cannot believe Hamilton had ever read. Strange that he should have given this out to his class, year after year, without any intelligent young man respectfully asking where Euclid proved these points.

When we say Hamilton had never read the first proposition in Euclid, we do not deny that he had, in a certain way, looked into the original Greek, and compared it with the translations. But, somehow or other, he managed to read philologically, not geometrically. With such very defective power over the notion of quantity, and no drilling when he was young, he might have been like the recorded student who had read Euclid and, according to his own account, understood everything except the A's and B's and the pictures of scratches and scrawls. That his mind had ever seriously mastered a single proposition, we cannot believe. The above is to us sufficient evidence; and there is more to come.

Logic, i. 185. "We show in geometry that two right lines can never contain a space." How could any one who had read ever so little imagine that geometry shows this? Euclid assumes it, and informs his reader that geometry can show him nothing until he has granted it as known.

Logic, ii. 463. "Every angle of every triangle infers,—necessitates,—contains, if you will,—the whole of every other, equally as do the several angles of an equilateral triangle." So when we know one angle of any triangle, we can infer the other two, just as much as if the triangle were equilateral. We interpret this geometrical curiosity as follows:—Hamilton could, by usage, only imagine an angle under definite lines; and so his angle of a triangle had a definite pair of including sides.

If what we have produced do not prove our point, namely, that the author of these mistakes had read nothing about space and number, and was unusually destitute of power over those notions, we should be curious to know what would prove it. It must be remembered that we are not quoting from an ordinary writer, who occasionally carries slip-slop into any part of his subject. We are quoting from a good scholar, who, independently of immense erudition in metaphysics and logic, had a very varied field of acquirement: for example, he had no mean amount of reading in physiology. We are quoting from a writer whose power over language was notably great; who, illustrated, by his command of expression, every subject he wrote upon, except one. On this one subject, the object of his antipathy, his delivery was what we have shown it to be. Who can doubt that, on this one subject, there was both want of aptitude and utter absence of information?

This part of our task is unpleasantly necessary. Hamilton talked and wrote about mathematicians all his life in a manner which combined a tone of immense superiority with an affectation of the right to judge them. He never brought his power to the test of publishing anything definite about mathematics. When he wrote in the *Edinburgh Review*, he concealed inability under conclusions without premises: he wrote over the subject, and under it, and about it—never into it. Was there a

latent consciousness that he had better not be too particular? All this time he was promulgating the absurdities of extreme misconception to a class which was dazzled by his learning, and by his acuteness in all things but one; and his death opens to the world the secret that the great teacher of logic, who made a specious anti-mathematical appearance when he raised a cloud of generalities, was so thoroughly ignorant of the science he was criticizing that he could not detect two gross blunders in a description of the very first proposition in Euclid.

We now come to his logic as a whole. It divides into two parts:—general logic, and his own particular system of proposition and syllogism. We are inclined to put these Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic at the head of his works: they will be more read than his other psychological writings; there is more of the fruit of learning, and less of the leaf. And we place the Lectures on Logic above those on Metaphysics: we think we see in them the advantage of their being the second course which he wrote, and of their being put together after he had taught for a session. He is an unparing rejecter of the load of matter irrelevant to pure logic which his predecessors had taken from Aristotle and others. He discriminates with accuracy the domain of the necessary law of thought, and keeps within it; or if he should wander for a moment into foreign lands, it is to bring home matter of legitimate illustration, or to play the part of a judicious critic. He refuses to be bound by the accidents or the usages of language: he claims for logic to state in language all that is contained in thought. What he has of applied logic is fully separated from the pure science. His learning is not obtrusive nor excessive: when wanted, it pours out freely. Between Hamilton and his editors, the notes are made to present a valuable set of references, which would be effectively supplemented by those in Mr. Mansel's edition of Aldrich.

A reader may be curious to know what books Hamilton recommended to his class, he having published none of his own. He tells them that the one best entitled to their attention, though with errors and imperfections, is that of Whately, which had a few years before been the object of his most slashing criticism. Watts and Duncan, he says, are worth reading as books, but not as books upon logic. We take the liberty of asserting that Watts is worth reading as logic, and Duncan not worth reading at all. In this last opinion we are corroborated by a previous opinion of Hamilton himself, who describes Duncan's work as containing a "muddy scantling." He recommends, in French, the Port-Royal book, and those of Damiron and Delarivière; and also Wyttenbach, Genovesi, and Burgersdicius.

Hamilton, as is known to all who know anything about the matter, proposed a logical system of his own. This system led to a controversy, one prominent part of which arose out of the publication of Prof. De Morgan's system. Into this we do not intend to enter. Mr. De Morgan's system can be found in his 'Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic,' and also, more briefly still, in the article "Logic" in the proper number of the 'English Cyclopædia,' published a few months ago,—we believe in July. We shall have occasion to adopt some of the objections; but we shall, were it only from want of space, take no notice of the system out of which or in company with which, they arise. Hamilton's system was introduced with much flourish, but only with partial exposition. Mr. Baynes, his pupil, illustrated part of it by the publication of a prize essay; Dr. Thomson, from Hamil

ton's information, gave some account of its proposition and syllogism; Hamilton himself added something, both in a note to Mr. Baynes's work, and in one of the Appendices to the 'Discussions on Philosophy.' But though the papers he left have been thoroughly ransacked, Mr. Mansel is able to add very little, hardly anything in fact, to what has been already published, even with the aid of the notes of old students. It seems to us that there could have been very little to add; and we find no allusion which suggests that anything was to come, more than amplification and vindication of what was long ago before the public.

In every part of his system, so far as it lays down canons, Hamilton ran his vessel against what was always his rock a-head,—the notion of quantity. He begins by a revival of the old distinction of comprehension and extension, or, as he calls them, depth and breadth. The distinction is so easy and so fundamental that, stripped of technicalities, it lies open to all readers who are accustomed even to that rough mental introspection which is common among inquisitive men, though not trained to logical analysis. Aristotle opened the subject in one of those powerful *obiter dicta* which abound in his writings: in one point of view, says he, the species is part of the genus; in another, the genus is part of the species. This is learning; but it can easily be brought down from the philosophical heaven to mix with men. Horse is species, animal is its genus: and the species is contained in the genus. All horses are animals; all horses are some animals: or, as the logician delights to say, all *horse* is some *animal*. He also says that the concept *horse* is part of the extension of the concept *animal*: and it is as difficult to dispute Aristotle, when he says that the species is part of the genus, as it was to poor Moses to oppose him when he said that relatives are related. Moreover, the notion of extension is mathematical: *horse* is part of *animal*, just as one area is part of another. But if we consider the manner in which notion is part of notion, we see that *animal* is also part of *horse*: the whole notion of animal, all the attributes which compose it, form part of the notion of horse. So that Aristotle is not to be gainsaid when he affirms that, from another point of view, the genus is part of the species. And the logicians have always said that *animal* is part of the comprehension of *horse*, while *horse* is part of the extension of *animal*. It will be obvious, on the slightest consideration, that in the two different aspects of the proposition, the logical quantities, whole and part, are, and must be, inverted. All (class) horse is part of (class) animal: all (notion) animal is part of (notion) horse. This was sufficiently laid down, as to universal propositions at least, in the Port-Royal Logic, which Hamilton mentions as the work in which the distinction was revived. For the old logicians retained extension for logic, and threw comprehension into metaphysics. Hamilton brings both into logic; and very justly pronounces that upon either alone the science is incomplete and one-sided. But he rejects the change of the quantities: he affirms that "All horse is some animal" is the proposition of comprehension (depth); and that "Some animal is all horse" is the proposition of extension (breadth). Thus he says (*x* and *A* being replaced by *Socrates* and *Athenian*) that "Socrates is (i.e., as subject, contains in the inherent attribute) some Athenian." Now Socrates is some (one) Athenian: he classes among the Athenians; but, when once we take *Athenian* as an attribute, Socrates has the whole of it. Not that what Hamilton says is in itself wrong, if a meaning be made for his term. We can, if we please, decompose

attribute thus: we may say that Socrates has one [instance of the] quality Athenian; and Plato another. But this is not common usage: this is not the common thought of mankind: this is not the way Hamilton thinks, when he dismounts from his system: this is not what Aristotle justly announced as the great distinction between species in genus and genus in species. But Hamilton means it to be Aristotle's distinction: he tells us, in various places, that his breadth and depth are to be the old extension and comprehension. We wait with curiosity to see whether any disciple will, in a work on logic, adopt this—as it appears to us—strange and evident perversion of a plain law of thought.

Hamilton also gave a system of propositions and syllogisms. The old logic distinguished four kinds of propositions: the universal and particular affirmative, "All A is B" and "Some A is B"; and the universal and particular negative, "No A is B," "Some A is not-B." The quantity, universal or particular, was considered as applied to the proposition, not to the subject. The later logicians quantified the subject A, and also the predicate B: they detected quantity in the meaning; thus in "All A is B" they saw "All A is some B." Hamilton insists on the full amount of received quantification, and also on the application of each of the quantifiers, *all* and *some*, in every possible combination. He affirms that all the propositions thus produced actually and usually exist in thought. This point we shall not argue. If they do not exist, they ought to be made to exist, provided only that they furnish a system of enunciation which completes and enlarges the most common system, so as to present neither omission nor redundancy.

A system of logical enunciation ought to be founded upon thought. It is objected to Hamilton's system that it is founded upon an arbitrary extension of language. Because the ideas of quantity, universal and particular, happen to occur in our recognized modes of speaking, under certain restrictions, we cannot therefore admit that a truer system is determined by the removal of these restrictions. Before we can admit this, we must ask whether the usual language of enunciation is a philosophical representation of the law under which we think the proposition: that is, a proper basis for the structure which an analyst is to build when he comes to his synthesis. It was the complaint of Hamilton against Aristotle that he began synthesis before he had finished analysis. This is perfectly true; all first inventors do it: we should never have had any system at all if they had waited for a perfect analysis. Nay, a perfect analysis is impossible without the knowledge and the habits derived from the imperfect synthesis which is founded upon imperfect analysis. But when, after a lapse of two thousand years, a new synthesis is attempted, we may then, if ever, expect it to be preceded by a more perfect analysis. And this Hamilton did not make; in fact, he made no analysis at all.

There is nothing of the kind in the mere adoption of the phrases *some* and *all* (even though any be written for *all* when grammatically desirable) scattered in every possible variety of collocation among subject and predicate, in both affirmative and negative propositions. Analysis of thought, as well as of language, is wanted. It would have been seen, if sufficient examination had been made, that the true mental basis of the four great forms of enunciation which the logicians mark by A, E, I, O, and which dictated the forms of language, is the notion of affirmation and denial, applied to the notion of contained and

excluded. Thus, "Every X is Y" asserts the class X as contained in the class Y: and "Some X is not Y" denies it. Again, "No X is Y" asserts the total exclusion of the class X from the class Y: and "Some X is Y" denies it. We are alive to the objection that what is called a negative is among our assertive forms, and what is called an affirmative among our denials; but those who have marked the phenomena of what Hamilton's successor calls *discursive algebra* will not be surprised at the denial of exclusion taking affirmative form, &c.

But though not founded upon any analysis, though essentially and etymologically *captious*, we should concede to Hamilton the discovery of a system if his net had really captured one. Many a good thing has come in an illegitimate way. And here we remark that Hamilton's system fails to satisfy conditions in more ways than one.

First, one of its propositions is a combination of two of the others: a thing which every idea of system demands should be carried through, if commenced. That proposition is, "All A is all B" which means that A and B are co-extensive terms; everything which is either is the other. This combines and includes the two ordinary propositions, "Every A is B" and "Every B is A," being Hamilton's "All A is some B" and "All B is some A." Hamilton maintained that his own proposition was a simple act of thought; but how a simple act of thought can be the joint effect of two others he did not show. And even if, which really is not the case, "All A is all B" had been a common act of thought, simple by usage, like many others, it ought to have been decomposed by the philosopher.

Secondly, there are propositions which do not find any contradictions in Hamilton's system: now, as every proposition has its contradictory, it is clear that no so-called system can have any claim to the name which does not discover and express the mode of contradicting whatever it allows to be affirmed. The proposition, "All A is all B" is in this predicament; no one of the other seven simply contradicts it. Hamilton ruined his own case by affirming, in answer to the objection, that there is a contradiction—"All A is not all B." But he forgot that the objection was that there is no contradiction in the system: and the introduction of this contradiction would, as he knew, have been ruin to the whole. He never ventured to attempt an explanation why it is not introduced.

It takes more space to blame than to praise: for approbation need but send the reader to the book to see what, but censure must detain him in the article to see why. We are not of those who say *Mallet cum Scatigero errare quam cum Clavio recte sapere*: but, nevertheless, the mixed truth and error of a great and powerful mind is better exercise than the more level reading of a safer but smaller guide. Hamilton's writings are splendid thinking-ground: and the student of mental philosophy will soon find cause to acknowledge his obligations. It may be that his errors, strange as they are, will serve an end of high importance. It may be that they are destined to break down the barrier which has divided logic from mathematics. As discipleship dies out, and reflection does its work, we are satisfied that our remarks will be repeated, and their truth acknowledged. Where Hamilton found the simile we have quoted we do not know or have forgotten: but one part of it has broken down in our day, and so may the other. In England, at this very moment, *bene conveniunt* may be said of Love and Majesty: we think the phrase may come to be true of Logic and Mathematics,

or rather of their cultivators, even though the contrary has been decided by the learning and acuteness of William Hamilton.

Shakespeare's Puck, and his Folklore, illustrated from the Superstitions of all Nations. By William Bell, Ph.D. Vol. II. (Hotten.)

THIS is a continuation of the work, the commencement of which we duly noticed as long since as October, 1852; and we feel bound again to acknowledge the variety of information accumulated from all quarters by Dr. Bell. The learning he displays is of a very peculiar description, and his energy is untiring, and highly creditable; but still we have to complain of a want of what, we own, it would be very difficult to give to so discursive an undertaking, viz., system and arrangement. We must be, and we are better content with the nature and extent of the information, than with the manner in which the author has employed his complicated materials. He very properly commences with a sort of analysis of his previous volume, so as to put the reader in possession of the points which he thinks he has already established; and although in this portion of his work he now and then takes for granted, as proved, matters which we consider yet very doubtful, we are not sorry to see the prevalence of a strong conviction on his part, for if it did not exist we should necessarily have lost much that we now owe to industry and perseverance. We like to see a man write not only with a distinct purpose, but with a resolute determination to carry it out, and even to estimate it somewhat above its value.

Certainly not the newest, in some respects, but the most important portion of the work before us relates to the performances of English actors abroad, and to the traces they have left behind them on the old dramatic literature of the Continent. It has been for many years ascertained that performers, some with unmistakably English names, such as Brown, Spencer and Jones, had represented English plays in some of the large towns of Holland, Belgium, and Germany, and one position urged at considerable length by Dr. Bell is, that Shakespeare himself was at one time a member of a company that attended the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries about the year 1587. We cannot say that Dr. Bell has at all convinced us upon this question, or that he has proved his case, or that the "jesting Will" of one of Lord Leicester's despatches was intended for Shakespeare, and not for William Kemp. He follows it up by a dissection of some of the continental dramas, particularly in such works as Jacob Ayer's collection, in which he endeavours to show, either that Ayer was indebted to Shakespeare or Shakespeare to Ayer. He admits, however, that there may be a middle course, and that both may have availed themselves of the same, now lost, originals.

We wish, as briefly as we can, to put this matter a little to the test, and to prove upon what slight and uncertain grounds those who are earnest in making out a theory are content to found their superstructure. We will take the instance of Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' for which, as everybody knows, no origin has yet been discovered in any language of Europe. Dr. Bell is anxious to convince his readers that there are striking coincidences between Shakespeare's drama and a play called 'Schöne Sidea,' by Jacob Ayer; and he first gives a current fairy tale, in which a young Prince is enjoined by a Wizard to cleave logs for the fire with a wooden saw and a wooden axe. Of course, the task cannot be performed without supernatural aid; and while the Prince is pondering over his task, the Wizard's daughter interposes, and, with the help of her father's magic wand, performs the duty for him. Of this incident, Ayer makes use, and how does he represent Sidea (the Miranda of 'The Tempest') addressing the Prince according to Dr. Bell's translation:—

Come! see the wood be cloven quick,
Or else my stripes shall fall full thick.
Thou'rt a truly idle hound.

She afterwards relents, and falling in love with the "idle hound," she magically cleaves the logs, and, finally, runs away with him, having first received his vows of fidelity in these terms:—

Yes! I will thee with body worship,
Take thee for better or for worse up,
And to a princess raise thee truly.

Here, it must be owned that Dr. Bell seems to have derived his inspiration from our English marriage ceremony, for the original has not only no such words and rhymes as "worship" and "worse up," but no words that ought to be at all so construed:—

Ja ich wolt mich zur Lieb ergeben
Zu dienst und Lieb und auch zum Leben,
Und auch zu einer Fürsten machen.

However, not to dwell upon such topics, we would seriously ask, where is the resemblance between Ayer and Shakespeare, beyond the fact that billets for the fire are mentioned by both?—because Ferdinand, in 'The Tempest,' was not compelled to cut up the logs with a wooden saw and wooden axe, but merely to pile them, much in the same way that Caliban is employed afterwards. Then, as to Ariel and Caliban, the wonderful and, as we believe, original creations of Shakespeare, Dr. Bell would make out that the English dramatist was indebted to foreign sources, because he finds the name of Ariel appropriated to a demon, and because Caliban is the German name for a large fish!

While we deny, therefore, Dr. Bell's conclusions, we do not dispute the elaborate ingenuity he displays in making out his premises. His new facts respecting the performances of English actors are curious, and in general sufficiently well arranged. The circumstance that 'Othello' was performed at the Globe Theatre in 1610, we do not remember to have seen noticed before.

NEW NOVELS.

Ballyblunder: an Irish Story. (Parker & Son.)—'Ballyblunder' is the worst blunder in the way of novel-writing that we have met for many a day. Dull and malevolent, it is powerless to amuse; but by no means incapable of provoking evil passions. 'Ballyblunder' is a large estate, situate on the north-east coast of Ireland, and in the possession of one Mr. Kindly, a model Protestant proprietor, who has spent the best years of his life in improving his land, and in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of his numerous Roman Catholic dependents. Instead of regarding their landlord as a benefactor, the Ballyblunder peasantry, instructed and supervised by a gang of lying, tippling, vulgar priests, combine to drive him from the country. They slaughter his sheep wholesale, and threaten to do the like to him and his family. Eventually, this gentle opposition achieves the proposed end; and Mr. Kindly, selling Ballyblunder, takes his benevolent heart and large purse back to England. But before this result can be attained, the carcasses of sheep and murdered men lie scattered in every direction. The teaching of the tale appears to be twofold—that signal disappointment will reward any English Protestant who attempts to settle in the Catholic districts of Ireland, and that all the troubles of the "Emerald Isle" are to be attributed to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy. So much for the graver side of this politico-religious novel. Its sketches of domestic life and character are not less delicate and pleasing. Mr. Kindly has two daughters, Kate and Baby Kindly,

waxen-faced, giggling hoydens, who, notwithstanding the chivalric enthusiasm of the author for them, closely resemble the young women one is accustomed to see acting as attendants in confectioners' shops. They and their big brother Archie and their mamma are continually indulging in little sportive ways, that cannot be permitted even to Irish gentry. Neither in the prosaic world of fact, nor the imaginative realms of fiction, are ladies and gentlemen accustomed to slap each others' faces and box each others' ears in pure pleasantry. To match these two blushing heroines, who are so alike that they can be distinguished only by the sound of their voices, two brothers, "the gentlemanlike Fortescues," also so like each other that they can only be distinguished by their voices, appear on the scene—Mr. Findon Fortescue and Mr. Fanshaw Fortescue; Mr. Findon Fortescue being familiarly spoken of as Fin, and Mr. Fanshaw Fortescue being designated Fan. "The brothers," as they are termed, with inverted commas, fall in love with the sisters,—the history of their sentimental intercourse being leisurely extended, page after page, in the following "thrilling" and "tingling" style:—"The room is decorated, but we are not," said Fanshaw; 'you have each a red rose in your hair, may we not have at least a stalk in our button-hole?'—The girls laughed and blushed slightly, as they presented a clove-carnation, embedded in a cup-shaped geranium leaf, to each of 'the brothers.'—"We had not forgotten you," said Kate.—"The price of our service," said Findon.—"Not at all; see! they are tied together, already prepared for you before we knew that we should be honoured by your assistance."—"The brothers" expressed their gratitude for the sweet gift. "The most delicious of all scents to my mind is the perfume of a clove-carnation," observed Findon.—"It smells as if it were good to eat," said Fanshaw.—"Then eat yours, Fan," laughed his brother.—"No, thank you, it would spoil my dinner; besides, I don't like eating live things. I will keep it till it withers and dies; and then, perhaps, who knows what may happen to it?" He glanced at Baby as he tried vainly to adjust his flower in his coat; their eyes met for a moment, and only for a moment. Baby looked confused: Fanshaw felt so. Why had that rapid glance into each other's eyes so affected them? Why did a thrilling, tingling sensation, alike novel and delightful, course through their veins?" Baby dies prematurely, but Fan does not eat her, for he has preceded her to the tomb. Fin and Kate marry and live happily all the rest of their days.

The Shadow in the House: a Novel. By John Saunders. (Lockwood & Co.)—We do not know how better to describe this novel (a piece of truly hard reading) than by saying that it might have been written by any person who had made a careful study of three widely distant tale-tellers—Mr. Dickens, Mr. Howitt, Mr. Thomas Miller—dwelt on the least excellent passages in the writings of all three, and mixed up the same in a diluted imitation. The persons of the tale expatiate on many subjects, and do not spare the reader one single thought that passes in their minds. We feel, as we are apt to do when the two chairs are brought down to the front of the stage, on which the villainous man (after explaining that he is a man), opens his villany to the luckless woman in his net, whose past and present resolution to be virtuous and to dare the worst is expressed with like minuteness and regularity. The "low life" is very nearly as dull as the life that sits upstairs talking Propriety in the parlour of a seminary. The incidents and combinations are such as are to be found by the hundred on the dusty shelves of the oldest circulating libraries.

Keeping up Appearances: a Novel of English Life. By Cyrus Redding. 3 vols. (Skeet.)—"Keeping up Appearances" is the work of a literary veteran, well known and esteemed; but in attempting the novel line he has hardly been well advised. His style wants the ease and flexibility necessary to make a narrative pleasant reading. The story, although enriched with apt quotations and graceful allusions, is nevertheless stiff and slow in its movements. It is not entertaining, and that is a fatal fault, which no amount of other virtues will re-

deem. What hero, in any novel intended to move the heart or attract the interest of a reader of romances, would deliver his feeling after the following fashion?—"My thoughts clashed, then ran riot, then met again, concentrated on the same lovely object. I felt astonished at . . . If. 'This surely must be love,' thought I, 'against which I once imagined I was proof—the most powerful of all the passions.' The next day I rose early, and wandered about my gardens alone, building *châteaux en Espagne*, until my appetite reminded me of the necessity of returning to recruit myself with breakfast!" There is an intention prepossession in every observation, which is worthy of a treatise on logic, but is sadly out of keeping in a novel, and entirely thrown away on an ungrateful reader, who, we fear, will hardly read on to the end.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Captain Cook's Voyages of Discovery. Edited by John Barrow, Esq. (Black.)—Captain Cook was so enterprising and brave a man that any attempt to do honour to his memory is secure of meeting with respectful attention. He is also so popular a hero with young and old, that a new narrative of his oft-recounted adventures is sure to find readers. To illustrate the career of the intrepid and persevering navigator, Mr. Barrow has spared no pains of search and study. It is, however, to be regretted that the documents relating to Cook's voyages, which the Commissioners of the Admiralty permitted the editor to inspect, have not met with a more expert historian. Mr. Barrow's style is so cold, confused and inelegant, that it would mar even better materials than those he has so unsatisfactorily handled. The following sentence, which concludes the story of poor Mrs. Cook's sudden bereavement of her husband and three sons, is a fair specimen of the work from which it is taken:—"Thus was a tender mother prematurely deprived of her husband and children, and left to mourn their untimely fates, which had so powerful an effect upon her mind as to reduce Mrs. Cook to a mere shadow of what she was formerly." The lady, we are informed, survived her husband fifty-six years, dying May 13th, 1835, at Clapham, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. The only memorial that has hitherto been erected to Cook is a tablet in the Church of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge. Mr. Barrow asks for a public monument to the distinguished mariner. Most cordially do we affix a signature to the petition, though we as warmly disapprove the language in which it is couched. "One thing," says Mr. Barrow, "yet remains to be done—a public monument to Captain Cook, and one worthy of his great achievements, the benefits he has rendered to mankind, and the lustre shed by his name on the Navy of England—some noble lighthouse in the pathway of ships of all nations, which may lead them safely to their respective havens; or, if this cannot be, at least a statue in Trafalgar Square, where Dr. Jenner and Sir Charles Napier are most grievously out of place, occupying, as they do, the site of statues of Collingwood, Hardy, St. Vincent, Howe, Duncan, &c." What does Mr. Barrow mean by these ungenerous comparisons and unjust reflections? Why are we to think the statues of Jenner and Sir Charles Napier most grievously out of place in Trafalgar Square? Mr. Barrow should not allow his admiration of "Collingwood, Hardy, St. Vincent, Howe, Duncan, &c." to blind him to the merit of heroes without a naval uniform.

Ralph Seabrooke; or, the Adventures of a Young Artist in Piedmont and Tuscany. By Alfred Elwes. (Griffith & Farran.)—The hero and heroine of this child's novel are Ralph and Rose Seabrooke, the son and daughter of a gentleman whose slender means and delicate health induce him to make a prolonged sojourn in Florence, where Ralph studies Art with the view of becoming a painter by profession. Rose is a charming young lady, and her brother is a generous, hot-blooded lad, disdaining the proprieties of life, and making his way through the volume with a pistol and a clenched fist, both of which he uses somewhat too freely. The conclusion of the tale mars the commencement. The boy, who sets out in life with a magnificent resolve to become a great artist, and meet the world

boldly in his own brave way, fails to effect his object, and is well content to be an easy-going do-nothing amongst fortune's favourites, when at the close of the drama he becomes heir to five thousand a year. The circumstances that bring about this change of position are the deaths of an uncle and a cousin. Nor is the course of Miss Rose more satisfactory, or like real life, than that of her brother. She marries an Italian nobleman, endowed with all the fascinations of a Minerva-Press Apollo, and rejoicing in the title of Viscount Francesco Cesarini. The story, the reader doubtless sees, is as an entertainment for English children open to grave objections. The action is almost entirely confined to Italy; and the characters and positions too often remind one that the author has read 'The Newcomes.' Still, with all its faults, 'Ralph Seabrooke' is readable and amusing, full of incident, and by no means without good feeling. Mr. Alfred Elwes will one day do better things.

Digby Heathcote; or, the Early Days of a Country Gentleman's Son and Heir. By William Kingston, Esq. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. (Routledge & Co.)—"Digby Heathcote" is a book we can cordially recommend "to parents and guardians" who wish to make a present or give a prize to the boys under their care. It is an extremely interesting story; the boys are *real* boys of different grades of goodness and badness; the sayings and doings are those of natural boys;—and the distinction between fun, mischief and stupid badness of disposition, is carefully and sharply maintained. The adventures are spirited and stirring; generally speaking, one shipwreck in the experience of a boy of fourteen would be an ample allowance, but Digby Heathcote assists at several; they are, however, all well described, and boy readers will not be critical when that is the case. The escapade of "Follow my Leader" will find many ardent admirers; whilst the questionable proceeding of the "Barring-out" brings its lawful consequences, which will commend themselves to the common sense of young readers. There are admirable counsels scattered through the pages. Altogether we could not desire a better or more entertaining book for boys.

My Little Book. By Arthur Brown. (J. Blackwood.)—Mr. Brown trusts that even with the worst possible reception, he shall be able to say of his book, "It died, but paid the printer." If the printer is to be paid from the sale of 'My Little Book,' we pity the poor man. Even idle and foolish people have by this time grown weary of the spasmodic laughter and vulgarity of "the Cockney school." Besides three or four stories that are intended to provoke merriment, 'My Little Book' contains a comedy, in three acts, called 'Courtship under Difficulties,' which the author presents to the public on paper, and not on the boards of a theatre, because "he does not believe that, under ordinary circumstances, there is a single London manager who would accept it." This estimate of the performance is not otherwise than judicious.

Hannah Lavender; or, Lady Hall. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—"Hannah Lavender" is an excellent little book to put into the hands of young girls going out to service. The peculiar danger and faults to which that station of life is liable are very cleverly marked—the counsels and moralities are all good and shrewd, growing naturally out of the story, and not extraneously stuck on the outside. The story is interesting, the style plain, without vulgarity, and the tendency of even good qualities to degenerate into faults, unless carefully watched from the heart and conscience, is well shown. 'Hannah Lavender' is a good book, of a very useful class of literature, where wise readable books are greatly needed—and not by any means easy to write.

Catholic Italy: its Institutions and its Sanctuaries. By Charles J. Hemans. (Florence, Barrachi.)—The view taken by Mr. Hemans is, that while, in former ages, the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiffs was salutary to the Italians and favourable to civilization, the time has arrived when the Papacy should exist distinctly and solely as a

spiritual power, with an exclusive government over the Roman Catholic Church. Such, also, was the opinion of Cardinal Pacca when reflecting upon the deposition of Pius the Seventh. Mr. Hemans, while seeking to be impartial and endeavouring to moderate the views of the English with regard to the Papacy, conceals no part of the evidence which convicts it of having been, at one period or another, or rather with alternations of gentler rule, a merciless despotism. He examined, for example, the old dungeons of the Inquisition,—once sealed up, but now opened under the superintendence of the French. He explored the narrow-vaulted cells, the vast low-vaulted chambers, the corridors of penal aspect, the den in which a prisoner could never stand erect; but then, he adds, it must have been many long years since those atrocious caverns had an inmate. With regard to symbols and ceremonies, he remarks, "I should be very sorry to see the characteristic popular observances of devotion in this country suppressed; but the tide of political events, it is to be feared, will sweep away many olden and beautiful usages, except in mountain districts, or other peculiar strongholds." Mr. Hemans, in the course of his volume, analyzes the ecclesiastical administration and discipline of Rome,—notices the present state of the monastic institutions,—records his impressions as to the condition of sacred Art in Italy, and furnishes an interesting commentary, to be read parallel with the history of the actual day.

Contemporary Novels—[*Nouvelles, &c.*] By Anatole Claveau.—*Contes à Dormir Debout.* By Auguste Vitu. (Hachette & Co.)—The first of these railway volumes contains four unaffected, reasonably well-made little stories, somewhat in the calm and melancholy manner of Madame Charles Reybaud. 'The Extinct Family' is the best; but it is very mournful. 'Monsieur Aristide' is one of those inestimable Cymons, the love for whom by charming heroines was brought into fashion by Miss Brontë, tired (as well might a clever woman be) of the hairdresser's-shop Adonises who played such havoc with tender and enthusiastic hearts in the romances of the Porter school.—M. Vitu's collection of novelettes is less to our liking than M. Claveau's. The wit of his title will puzzle others besides ourselves; it shall be left to be translated by those whom it puzzles. To startle rather than to soften seems to have been M. Vitu's aim; but as it falls out, we are not startled. In striking effect, he falls utterly short of Edgar Poe, or his English contemporary, Mr. Wilkie Collins.

The "Oxford Pocket Classics" now include *Living Books XXI.—XXIV., with Short English Notes for the Use of Schools.* (Parker.)—Both text and notes are excellent, the size of the volume is convenient, the printing good and the price moderate.—*A Handbook of Latin Syntax, with Short Exercises,* by W. H. Harris, B.A. (Lewis),—is a compilation from the Grammars of Madvig, Zumpt and Key, not distinguished by any remarkable feature.—Nor is there any peculiar excellence, except perhaps cheapness, in *Virgil: the Bucolics, Georgics, and Æneid, complete; with English Notes, Explanatory and Critical,* by R. Mongan, A.B. (Simpkin.) The notes are not at all of a superior cast, though the explanations show the editor has been diligent in studying some of the best-known annotators.—A fourth part of *My Country: the History of the British Isles*, by E. S. A.; edited by Rev. John H. Broome (Wertheim),—has appeared, carrying on the history from the accession of Elizabeth to the Revolution. We are pleased to observe somewhat less of that strong sectarian bias which we had occasion to condemn in previous portions of the work.—Under the title of *A New System of Tabular Geography—Europe*, by F. Bolus (Davis & Allen), we have the facts and statistics of geography arranged in a tabular form, which is convenient for reference, but not well suited for school purposes. It would be absurd, if not cruel, to try to burden anybody's memory with all the names and numbers here given in a shape neither attractive nor calculated to assist the memory.—The Rev. J. L. Ross, M.A., has devoted his leisure hours to the production of *Telemachus, by M. de Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray, rendered into Eng-*

Blank Verse. (J. Blackwood.) The sense of the original is given with tolerable fidelity, but we have failed to discover any sufficient merit in the versification to make us think this form better than prose for the purpose of introducing the work to English readers ignorant of French.—As a textbook, the *Introduction to the History of French Literature*, by G. Masson, B.A. (Black), for the able and comprehensive survey it contains of the subject within very moderate limits. The different periods and writers are sketched with a master's hand, and the whole is pervaded by a sound and healthy tone. We question the expediency of attempting to introduce every name of any literary standing into so small a work. It would have been better to omit all but the most prominent, and devote a greater amount of attention to these.—A writer, who withholds his name, comes forward with *New Readings of Homer* (J. Blackwood), which is an attempt to explain certain portions of Homer's *Odyssey* on the principle of allegorical interpretation. Thus, Ulysses is regarded as "a symbolical embodiment of worldly philosophy"; Penelope, as "a type of the human soul"; Telemachus, as "an emblem of youth, of the rising generation"; Mentor, as "that divine aid which we find in Christianity,"—and so on. That these are "new readings" may be admitted; but it would require far more explanation and argument than the author has condescended to give to satisfy any one of their correctness. It is one thing to make use of the legends in Homer to point a moral, and another to treat them as a species of parables intended to convey practical lessons. We cannot see what useful purpose is to be served by a series of detached metrical effusions, preceded by mystical lucubrations in prose, on the most prominent persons and topics in the *Odyssey*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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THE WEATHER.

Board of Trade, Nov. 22.

HAVING been asked to add a few brief sentences to those which the *Athenæum* admitted from me last week, the following (numbered to correspond) are respectfully submitted:—

31. In the twenty-fourth paragraph was said—"The more marked characteristics of this current (the polar), where it does not blow over an expanse of comparatively warm ocean, are relative cold, dryness and heaviness, with positive electricity." To which I would now add, that by relative heaviness was meant specific gravity—the weight of a given bulk (say a cubic foot) of polar air compared with an equal bulk (by dimension) of air in a tropical current.

32. When such a body of the atmosphere as a wide tropical current flows against high land, it is speedily deprived of much aqueous vapour (condensed into rain or snow), and if it afterwards crosses a considerable tract of country it is as dry, though still specifically light air.

33. Masses of land, with arid and heated deserts or large forests, high, perhaps snow-covered ranges of mountains, extensive valleys or rivers on the grandest scale, influence atmospheric currents, as they cross, in almost every conceivable variety of ways; and it is exceedingly difficult, in some localities, to eliminate special effects or peculiarities from the great general or normal conditions of the world's atmosphere.

34. In estimating the effect of air pressing on mercury in the cistern of a barometer, there is a very important consideration which should be carefully weighed. By Mr. Barlow's experiments in 1849,* instituted to discover how far vertical pressure is diminished by horizontal speed, he showed that a velocity of fifty miles an hour caused one-seventh less vertical pressure than when the moveable body was stationary. In the familiar instance of skating, ice will bear a man in rapid motion, which would break if he stood still. Now, if air in swift motion have its vertical weight diminished ever so little, the barometric column must show it. If it were moving with the horizontal velocity of thirty miles an hour (about one-third only of its swiftness in a violent storm), and that the vertical pressure were diminished only one-thirtieth instead of one-seventh, it seems that the column of mercury would fall about an inch from this cause only,—possibly much more.

35. Besides this reason for a descent of mercury in the Torricellian tube, there appear to be at least two others which influence it even in still air. One is the effect on the specific gravity of air caused by gas, steam, or aqueous vapour, which, bulk for bulk, is lighter than dry air, and the other (known) is the expansion of air by heat; also diminishing its specific gravity. How far electrical agency operates is not yet ascertained.

36. That there are "waves" of air—atmospheric undulations—we have the highest authorities for accepting; but that they are not such as have been sometimes supposed, while looking at barometric curves of oscillation, seems clear. Vibratory undulations must exist on a greater or less scale in all elastic fluids that are not at rest; but the direct correspondence of such motions in the atmosphere with those of the mercurial column appears to be disproved by the facts that sometimes while either polar or tropical current lasts several weeks with settled weather (the former much more frequently) there is little or no sensible change in the column of mercury, while the wind is steadily in one quarter; but with, or shortly before, a change of wind's direction only, the mercury falls or rises: and this, while there are notable abnormal motions, in other regions of atmosphere, amply sufficient to cause the transmission of undulatory vibrations, or atmospheric waves. What has been

termed the "trough" of the wave, being the lightest air, ought to mount highest, as it does between the tropics; while the (so-called) "crest," being the middle of heavy dry air, should sink the lowest: as we find the polar current always does.

37. The effect of icebergs on our climate has been much questioned, especially with reference to this last season. It would seem that when they are numerous, or large, and under currents of wind that blow to our shores, a chilling influence must be felt, and aqueous vapour must be borne from their vicinity to be condensed in rain on our western high lands. The heat absorbed in thawing ice or snow, and converting its water into invisible vapour or gas, is well known to be very considerable in quantity.

38. Similar effects occur annually—not, indeed, from icebergs only, but on an infinitely grander scale, around the arctic and antarctic circles, affecting all the adjacent temperate zones. As either pole is turned more toward the sun, after the vernal equinox, heat increases in the direction of that pole until a thawing effect is produced on the exterior ice,—when an interval of comparatively cold weather occurs, caused by absorption of heat near arctic circles affecting more or less the contiguous regions;—and thus, perhaps, the frequent cold of April or May in this country (and others also) especially after a warmer early spring than usual, may be accounted for.

39. The converse of these conditions ought to be found (if the facts be as above supposed), namely, a short summer, or rather an interval of comparatively fine, warm weather, soon after the autumnal equinox, caused by liberation of latent heat (during condensation of vapour, and formation of ice) and precipitated moisture. Is not this the case, all over the world, in temperate zones? The expressions "St. Martin's," "St. John's," or the "Indian" summer advert to this period.

40. A humble attempt may here be made to contribute, however slightly, to an investigation of some causes of the recent anomalous summer, which our great philosopher is known to be now investigating at his retreat in Kent. This year the coasts of Greenland have been blockaded with ice to an extent unknown for about thirty years. That ice was loosened from further north, and drifted there after the hot season of 1859. In this year, as the polar current, or the mixture of polar and westerly winds, have reached Europe from the north-westward, they have been affected on a vast scale, as the smaller streams of air are by passing over a melting iceberg; and, consequently, we have had a year of unusually low temperature, with much rain, more rain indeed than has fallen for some thirty years—about the same interval that the Greenlanders estimate as having occurred since their coasts were similarly shut up by ice for a whole summer.

41. In concluding these remarks (of which I feel the rashness, acknowledging myself only a superficial follower, however devoted an admirer of real philosophers)—the printed evidence of one whose lead it is always delightful to follow, may suitably terminate a paper intended to bear more particularly on the important subject of "Warning before Storms."

In answer to a question from the Royal Commissioners on Lights, Buoys and Beacons, Sir John Herschel stated that, "The most important meteorological communication which could be telegraphed, would be information just fresh received by telegraph, of a cyclone actually in progress at a great distance, and working its way towards the locality. There is no doubt that the progress of a cyclone may be telegraphed, and might secure many a ship from danger by forewarning."

ROBERT FITZROY, Rear-Admiral.

THE FORTUNE OF TERESA AND MARTHA BLOUNT.

ON this subject we have received the following interesting communication from Mr. J. Duke Coleridge:—

6, Southwick Crescent, Nov. 23.

In looking through the pages of Atkyns's "Reports of Cases decided by Lord Hardwicke," for a very different object, I came upon the case of *Blount v. Doughty and Blount*, which, if you are

* P. W. Barlow, Esq., C.E.

not aware of it, may be worth your while to look at. It throws a good deal of light upon the worldly circumstances of the Blount family, and especially of Teresa and Martha Blount. As the case is somewhat complicated, I send you an abstract of it in as few words as I can. I wish I had either the leisure or ability to make it satisfactory.

It appears that Lister Blount, the father of Teresa and Martha, had charged the Manor of Maple Durham, with a sum of 2,000*l.* in their favour, to be paid 1,000*l.* to each of them within six months of their marriage; if they died unmarried, to be paid to the person then entitled to the inheritance. By this will, Lister Blount left Teresa and Martha 1,500*l.* a piece, to be raised out of his personal estate, and to be paid to them within a year of his death. He likewise requested his son Michael, then seventeen years old, that when he married he would give Teresa and Martha 1,000*l.* a piece six months after they should be married. He also gave his plate, pictures, collection of horses and household goods to Michael, on his paying for the same within twelve months after his marriage or coming to the age of twenty-one, 1,000*l.* to Teresa and Martha, as an addition to their fortune.

The deed charging the estate, and the will, were both dated on the 15th of May, 1710; and on the 10th of June, 1710, Lister Blount died. On the 10th of June, 1714, an agreement was come to between Teresa and Martha Blount, Michael Blount their brother, and the executors of Lister Blount's will. It appeared that Teresa and Martha had at that time but 931*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* a piece, "which was conceived to be too little to maintain them according to their birth." Lister Blount's personal estate having turned out, I presume, quite insufficient to raise the 1,500*l.* a piece which he had left them. They had, however, contingent claims on the estate, both under the deed and under the will, which were inconvenient, and which they were willing to forego. They did forego them, and in return they received 1,025*l.* a piece paid down, 50*l.* a year clear of taxes, while they continued unmarried, and the right to 1,000*l.* each within six months of their being married, over and above the 1,000*l.* which was secured to them by the deed of 1710. These conditions were secured by their brother's two bonds for 2,000*l.* each.

Michael Blount, the brother, died, leaving his estate heavily incumbered; and a suit was instituted, which the condition of the estate rendered necessary, in which the son of Michael Blount was plaintiff, and Teresa and Martha Blount, his aunts, were defendants. It does not seem to have been a hostile suit, as between the nephew and the aunts, for no counsel is reported as arguing on behalf of the plaintiff; but a question arose before Lord Hardwicke whether Michael Blount's bonds to Teresa and Martha were to be postponed to just debts, or were to rank according to date with bonds given to other creditors. From the state of Michael Blount's affairs, it is probable that if Lord Hardwicke had decided against Teresa and Martha they would have had little chance of getting either their annuities or their fortunes; but Lord Hardwicke decided in their favour, holding that there was a perfectly good consideration for the bonds, that the transaction was clear of any imputation of an attempt to defraud creditors; and therefore, he said, "I am of opinion the two ladies, Mistress Teresa and Mistress Martha Blount, are to be considered as bond creditors for a valuable consideration for the whole sum." Such is an outline of this case decided by Lord Hardwicke, on the 4th of May, 1747, and to be found reported in the third volume of Atkyns, p. 481, ed. 1782. In 1747, therefore, these ladies must have had a fortune of nearly 4,000*l.* a piece, enough to keep them in decent and even comfortable independence. I do not apologize for troubling you with this hasty letter. I feel sure that the smallest contribution to the personal history of a family so intimately connected with Pope will not, if it be new to you, be regarded as uninteresting.

JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Leipzig, November, 1860.

On the 31st ult., the Festival of the Reformation,—the anniversary of the day on which Luther nailed the celebrated ninety-five Theses to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg—the retirement of the old, and the instalment of the new, "Rector Magnus" of the Leipzig University took place. The Aula of the University is situated in the "Augustæum," and is a large and handsome room, adorned with marble statues of some of the members of the Reigning House of Saxony, of philosophers and poets, and figures allegorical of the four Faculties. On the walls are bas-reliefs emblematical of the Arts and Sciences and Commerce.

Soon after eleven o'clock, a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the procession, headed by the burly-looking Bedels, in their state dresses of scarlet and gold, and bearing their golden maces. The Rector for the last two years, Geheimrath Dr. von Wächter, Professor of Jurisprudence, wore his robes of office, and was attended by the Kreis-director, and by the Deans of the four Faculties. There was also a large attendance of Professors, Ordinary and Extra-Ordinary, and of "Privat-Dozenten." These wear no robes,—but nearly all were decorated with an abundance of stars, crosses, ribbons, &c. A great number of students were also present. On this occasion they were not in full dress, or "in vollem Wiche," to use the student slang. When they do appear in all their glory, the contrast to the clerical look of our English Universities is very striking. Then they adorn themselves with the scarves and ribbons of their various clubs and "Landmannschaften," are armed with their rapiers, and wear huge boots,—"Kanonentiefeln,"—which come half-way up the thigh, and bring with them their University and club flags; one of these flags is said to have been carried with them when in 1409, in consequence of the victory of the Bohemian over the foreign "Nations" in the Prague University, the great migration from Prague to Leipzig took place. In the Leipzig University Assemblies there is nothing of a clerical character, excepting that those of the Theological Professors, who are clergymen, wear their gowns, and one of them, the Reverend the "Superintendent" of the Lutheran Church for Leipzig, and such of the city clergy as may be present, wear the old-fashioned ruffs round the throat, which are now only to be seen in Leipzig and Brunswick, and on the official attendants at funerals in Hamburg.

After a Cantata, "Jehovah's Wort kann nicht vergehen," composed for the occasion by Musik-director Dr. Lange, had been sung by the Pauliner Gesangverein (the members of which all belong to the University, and are admirable choral singers), the retiring Rector ascended the cathedra, and gave an account of the various events which had occurred in the University during his two years of office. Among the most important were the celebration, in December last, of the four hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University, when they were honoured by the presence of the King and the two Princes; and a reform in the constitution of the University, by which more freedom of acting and of initiating measures has been given to the Senate; hitherto this body could only discuss such matters as were laid before it by the Minister. The Rector also stated, that at the end of the last academic year there were 907 students in the University.

Having finished his Address, he invited his successor, Hofrath Dr. Roscher, Professor of Political Economy, to ascend the cathedra. He invested the new Rector with the mantle and chain, gave over to him the key, the seal, and the Statutes of the Universities, (explaining in a few words the significance of each act), and finally administered to him the oath of office.

Rector Roscher—who has the reputation of being the profoundest political economist in Germany—delivered his Inauguration Address, of which the following are the passages most interesting to English readers:—

Allow me to take for my subject, the distinctions

between the English and French Universities. In almost every respect, do the Universities of those two countries form a complete contrast. While the French are systematic in the highest degree, and arranged according to the ideas of modern times, the English have preserved, in the development of their historical and natural growth, the spirit of the Middle Ages. The former are as bureaucratic and centralized as the latter are *ständisch** and corporative; the former are entirely institutions of the State, the latter almost wholly institutions of the Established Church. The Universities of the rest of Europe form a kind of connecting ladder between these two extremes. The Russian, for example, connect themselves most closely with the French extreme, and, indeed, in some respects, go beyond it. The Spanish are more nearly related to the English extreme; while our German Universities may be pretty nearly regarded as forming a medium between the two. When I speak of the "English Universities," I mean, especially, those of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. Edinburgh is arranged almost entirely, Glasgow at least half, after the German fashion; and the new London University strongly reminds us of the French model.

The actual English Universities are still unprovided with a number of institutions which we, in part, for centuries, have been wont to regard as essential. Thus, for example, the whole "Faculty System" has been most scantily developed; even while the mediæval division into "Nations" has long since vanished. There are, it is true, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Music, as well as Masters of Arts; but all these degrees are granted by the whole University, and, as a rule, the Doctorship in the higher faculties pre-supposes that the degree of "Master" has been previously conferred. A separate organization for the higher faculties was, indeed, attempted in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but it was without permanent results, unless we look upon the appellation of the Bedels after Divinity, Law, Physic, and Arts, as having some deeper significance.

The Professoriat, also, is not, as with us, the centre-point of the University, but is, as it were, only a more or less accidental outward development. In Oxford, twelve years ago, there were twenty-eight Professors, of whom, according to their several branches, we should reckon about five to the Theological, two to the Juristic, four to the Medical, and seventeen to the Philosophical Faculty. There were, also, twelve Plectores and Readerships, who are in name only to be distinguished from the Professors, and would belong, with but few exceptions, to our Philosophical Faculty. All these offices depend upon special endowments, some of which have been granted by the Sovereigns of England—the so-called "Professores Regii," founded by Henry the Eighth, out of a part of the enormous booty which he acquired from the Church; some, again, have been endowed by private persons, as, for example, the Arabic Professorship by Archbishop Laud. Some of these have been founded in modern times, such as the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit, the Drummond Professorship of Political Economy. Yet, twenty years ago, the annual incomes of the united professors and lecturers at Oxford were estimated at only 5,400*l.*—for England, according to the general rates, a very small sum. Most of the Professors are elected, either by the whole University in Convocation, or by certain dignitaries of the University who have been appointed by the founders for that purpose. The Professorships are generally held for life, but in some few instances are tenable for only a certain number of years. Thus, the Professors of Anglo-Saxon and of Political Economy hold their offices for five years. It must have been the intention of the founders to form a "stipendium" of a higher character to encourage men of high abilities to devote themselves to the study of those sciences. About twenty years ago, only ten, and in Cambridge, of the twenty-four Professors, only thirteen actually delivered lectures; and among these few, the majority understood by

* I do not know any English word which exactly expresses *ständisch*; it denotes something between "caste," in its better sense, and "profession."

"lectures" only a course of from twenty to fifty lectures during the year. There is a peculiar expression, "Wall Lectures," which was used to denote those lectures which were read before empty walls, merely for the sake of satisfying the founder's requirements; and such lecturers were by no means too well pleased if they found a solitary hearer—mostly a freshman sent in joke, as a kind of 1st of April jest, by the older students, in their lecture-room.

By far the most important element of English University life is to be found in the Colleges, the members of which consist partly of students, partly of those who have already completed their studies. In their whole arrangements they remind us more of the Monastic Schools of the South German Benedictines than of the North German Universities of our day. The oldest of these Colleges may be traced back into the thirteenth century, at which time they proceeded as naturally from the corporate spirit of the Middle Ages as did the Factories of the Hanseatic merchants on the coast of the North Sea and the Baltic, and the Italian Factories in the Levant. At first, the members of the Colleges dwelt in hired houses; afterwards, chiefly from legacies, they acquired houses of their own, and some of them, especially since the sixteenth century, have become possessed of great wealth. Some of the Colleges were founded in the first instance by great nobles or grandees of the realm. Thus, Merton College was founded, in 1262, by the Lord Chancellor Walter de Merton, Christ Church by Cardinal Wolsey, Jesus College by Queen Elizabeth, Worcester College by Sir Thomas Cookes, in 1714. The nineteen Colleges and the five Halls which now exist in Oxford undoubtedly make this city one of the most beautiful in Europe, and form an historical album of monuments, each a model, of various styles of architecture which can, perhaps, only be surpassed by Rome. In each College the most characteristic points are the chapel, the library, and the great dining-hall—often enough true pearls of architecture. To these must be added the very comfortable dwellings of the members. These are divided into two classes:—the so-called "Fellows," the mainstay of the College, and the students. The former class arose chiefly during the fifteenth century, at a time when the absorption of those who had completed their studies into the service of the State, and still more into that of the Church, was checked; and therefore a number of the graduates knew not where else to remain but in the Universities; they retained their exhibitions and rights of free-table, &c.; their relation to the newly-entering students was, at first, only that which was given them by the actual supremacy of their learning, and the natural aristocracy of superior age. By degrees, as generally happens, this relationship was fixed by formal laws, so that at present the largest College at Oxford contains 101 Fellows, and the whole Oxford University comprises 550, and Cambridge 431 Fellows. But a small minority occupy themselves in the instruction of the students—only those, in fact, who fill a professorial chair, or, as "tutors," act as private teachers to the students. The majority occupy their *otium cum dignitate* only with private study. They might, at first, in some respects, be compared with our "Clergy Seminaries," since many of the Fellows leave their College to enter upon a benefice in the Established Church. Oxford enjoys the patronage of 455 such benefices, with an united annual income of 136,500*l.*, and Cambridge can give away 311, endowed with 93,300*l.* a year. So long as a Fellow will retain his Fellowship he cannot marry; the emoluments of a Fellowship are, on the average, so circumscribed that, according to English ideas, they are only sufficient to support a bachelor life. The admission of a Fellow is dependent upon a majority of votes of the whole College, and, till the recent reforms, was combined with several other conditions, such as that the candidate must have been born in a particular place, have been educated in a particular school, or belong to the founder's family. The united Fellows have, also, as a rule, to elect the Master or Head of their College;—this Master alone is allowed to marry.

The students, who enter the University at a

younger age than is the case with us, have generally received their preliminary education at one of the twenty-two public schools, such as Eton, Winchester, &c., and some of these schools have a kind of filial connexion with a college in the University. In compliance with the great force of hereditary tradition in England the son often enters the same college in which his father, grandfather and great grandfather have studied. Very striking, according to our ideas, but exciting no objection in England, is the sharp line of demarcation between the different ranks of the young men, according as they are noblemen, gentlemen (in the narrower sense of the word) or commoners: the "Lords," for example, eat at the same table with the Fellows, wear a distinguishing costume, and are not required to perform public exercises before taking their Degree. For the rest, by means of a great many "scholarships" and "exhibitions" many, even of those without means, are enabled to share in the education of the rich. And this separation of the different classes has never stood in the way of the formation of friendships whose intimacy has been life-long, and which have even been of importance in parliamentary life.

It is, moreover, by no means the immediate aim of the English Universities to educate men to be lawyers, physicians, &c.; but their aim is to educate "Gentlemen." A most peculiar word is this;—one which cannot be thoroughly translated into any other language. If German, for example, it is as little expressed by "Edelmann," as by "Ehrenmann," or "Honoriator." It may, perhaps, be best compared to the Greek "*καλὸς κῆρυθός*," for the perfect idea of a "Gentleman" requires not alone suitable position, comfortable pecuniary independence, classical learning and social polish, but at the same time bodily strength and elegance, and free, i. e., unpaid activity in State life, and a religious respectability.

It has in recent times been much disputed whether the English Constitution should be called a moderate monarchy, a moderate aristocratic, or a moderate democratic. Legally, it is the former. But actually, since the Revolution of 1688, it is the rule of the "Gentlemen." It is, as it were, a building whose arches rise through the Upper House to their brilliant key-stone, the Crown; while its walls, partly from the gentry having no legal fences within which they can maintain themselves in a state of isolation, and partly by the wide extension of the suffrage for the Lower House, and the perfect freedom of the Press and of the right of association, rest firmly on the whole people as their foundation. England is notoriously the classic land of the division of labour. Nowhere else have the "economical" professions fallen into so many sub-divisions and where each of these sub-divisions so completely occupies its man;—naturally with a great one-sidedness, the price paid for such a "virtuosity." Opposed to this division of labour in the middle and lower classes, the ruling classes come before us with the claim, that they represent the harmonious completeness of an universal "humane" education. The true "Gentleman," they assert, will far more easily acquire the technical knowledge necessary for an officer, a judge, or for the administration of some high post, than one who has been brought up in some banal speciality, will be able to gain the general educational foundation essential for a good ruler. It is the same thought which in Ancient Rome led to the beautiful definition of a good orator, as, "*Vir bonus dicendi peritus*"; and of the true science of law, as, "*Divinarum atque humanarum rerum notitia atque scientia*."

Until quite recently, this is not to be denied, the English Gentry, as a whole, have justified their claim. The history of the world is witness of the truth of this. Even to-day, those who from their different standing-points of absolutism, hierarchism, democracy, revile England, speak of a degeneration which has only recently appeared; and thus acknowledge, that up to that time she has in general not been unworthy of her great fame. In especial, does England's supremacy in so many parts of the globe depend upon this:—that she shall never be without able governors,--i. e., thorough men, who require to be no "specialists,"

but must combine military, diplomatic, and civil ability; who, before all things, are capable of acting without instructions from above, and often even without the assistance of colleagues to advise them; who, placed in circumstances of the greatest difficulty, will yet act in harmony with the feelings of the whole Empire. Such *ἀνδρες πολιτικοί* are certainly to be found in greater proportion in England than in any other country. And if in respect of the Universities, one would say that this was the case, not in consequence, but even in spite of the peculiar organization of the system of instruction and education in England, I must reply that such an assertion is quite unprovable, and is a presumption which must be very doubtful to any historian. In so grand and firm a building the natural supposition is, that all the chief-stones are calculated to fit one another. W.

Rewa, Fiji, Aug. 6, 1860.

THE sight of the *Athenæum* at this out-of-the-way place strongly recalls a promise made before my departure from England to send occasional tidings of my wanderings in Fiji. I have now been several months in this group, exploring it in various directions,--and, though much has been written on it, and that too by competent hands, there is still abundant material for observation and a fine field for making collections in all branches of Natural History. My head-quarters for the first month were at Somosomo, in the island of Taviuni, where I stayed under the hospitable roof of Capt. Wilson, who has formed there a cocoa-nut oil establishment: cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell and Bêche-de-mer forming the staple export of these islands, to which cotton will soon be added, several species of this all-important production having become naturalized in various parts. Taviuni is a rocky island of secondary magnitude, girded by cocoa-nut palms and densely covered with forests, full of fine timber and abounding in wild pigeons and a species of paroquets highly valued by the Tonguese, and still more by the Samoans, on account of the red feathers with which they ornament their mats. The island is about 2,500 feet high, and the ascent to its summit very steep. The first time I went up a numerous suite attended. The Queen of Somosomo, hearing of my intention, joined the expedition with her whole Court. At daybreak we found her train waiting for us, at the banks of a river, all fully equipped for the journey. A few strokes of the pen will describe their dress. The Queen wore two fathoms of white calico around her loins, fresh fern-leaves around her head, the purple blossom of the Chinese rose in a large hole pierced through one of her ears, and a bracelet made of a shell. No other garment graced her stately person, and yet she looked truly majestic. Her attendants dispensed with the calico altogether, and were simply attired in portions of banana and cocoa-nut leaves, fresh from the bush. In our European clothes we had no chance to keep up with them, and they were always a long distance ahead of us, waiting for our coming up, and enjoying themselves in opening cocoa-nuts and smoking cigarettes, which they made with dried banana leaves. The summit of the island was found to be an extinct crater filled with water, and on the north-eastern part covered with a vegetable mass, so much resembling in colour and appearance the green fat of the turtle as to have given rise to the popular belief that the fat of all the turtles eaten in Fiji is transported to this lake by supernatural agency: one of the numerous spirits with which the wild fancy of the natives has peopled the group taking it at night out of their stomachs and placing it there. This jelly-like mass belongs to some of the lower *Alga*, and is several feet thick. We were not aware, until it was too late, that this singular production was only floating on the top of the lake, forming a kind of crust, or else we should not have ventured upon it. On the contrary, we took it to be part of a swamp that might safely be crossed, though not without difficulty, for we were always up to our knees, and often to our hips, in this vegetable turtle-fat, and had to save ourselves occasionally from sinking into inextricable positions by crawling along like reptiles. Where the lake was free from this *Alga* the water was limpid and

cool, and we freely partook of it when eating the cold yams, taro and fowls which formed our dinner. The sides of the lake were covered with hollies, scarlet myrtles and a fine feathery palm, closely allied to that of New Zealand and Norfolk Island, but different. It was night before I regained Somosomo, all the natives being home long before me, for as soon as they saw the sun getting low there was no retaining them any longer. Having to be in the forest after nightfall is to them something terrible. They see ghosts and demons starting up in every direction, and fear to fall victims to their anger. The town of Somosomo was, until a few years ago, the most notorious place in Fiji for cannibalism, and the early missionaries, after much discouragement, had to give up their station. It was then a place of some importance; but constant feuds have reduced the number of its inhabitants considerably, and the few that are left have for the most part become Christians,—it being now more than three years since the last man was eaten. The chief himself, certainly the finest Fijian I have seen, both in regard to stature and features, still remains a heathen; but his Queen (who holds a higher rank than himself) is a devout Christian. The people are very well behaved, and, although they had plenty of chances of stealing, I did not lose anything of consequence. For knives, Jew's harps, calico and other trifles they readily assisted in making a fence for an experimental cotton plantation I established, felling trees and going into the forest with me.

From Somosomo I shifted my head-quarters to Port Kinnaird, on the south-eastern side of the Island of Ovalau, where I was kindly received by Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul, and where I hoped to find Col. Smythe, whom I had been directed to join by Her Majesty's Government. Owing to the war in New Zealand, the gallant Colonel had not yet arrived, and Mr. Pritchard and myself therefore determined to proceed eastward to explore the little-known parts of Viti Levu, one of the Continents of the Fijian world. We set off on the 28th of July in the Consular gig, and on the same day reached Bau, the capital of Fiji, where we stopped at the house of Mr. Collis, a gentleman connected with the Mission. Until 1854, Bau was opposed to the Missionaries, and the ovens in which the dead bodies of human victims were baked were scarcely ever cold. Since then, however, a great change has taken place. The King and all his court have embraced Christianity; the heathen temples are in ruins; the sacred groves in the neighbourhood cut down; and in the great square, where formerly the cannibal feasts took place, a large church has been erected. It was not without emotion that I landed on this blood-stained soil, where, probably, greater iniquities were perpetrated than ever disgraced any other spot on earth. It was about eight o'clock in the evening, and, instead of the wild noise that greeted former visitors, one heard nearly from every house family prayers. To bring about such a change has, indeed, required no slight efforts, and many valuable lives had to be sacrificed; for, although no Missionary has ever met with a violent death, yet the list of those who have died in the midst of their labours is proportionally very great. The Wesleyans, to whose disinterestedness the conversions of these most degraded of human beings is due, have, as a society, expended 75,000*l.* on this object; and, if the private donations of friends to individual missionaries are added, the sum swells to the respectable amount of 80,000*l.*

From Bau, we proceeded to Rewa, by way of Nakelo, one of the great rivers of Viti Levu, and connected by a canal with the Rewa river. This canal is probably the greatest piece of ingenuity ever executed in these islands, affording a proof of how thickly the land must have been populated to allow of such an undertaking, when there were nothing but staves to dig the ground and baskets to carry it away. It has not been ascertained how long ago this canal was cut; all that can be elucidated from inquiries is that it was cut long ago, and for the purpose of carrying out a military stratagem. We passed the town of Rewa, and, dropping down the river, took shelter for a few

days in the mission at Mataisava, where there is an institution for training native teachers, under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Moore, who, as an apt Fijian scholar, devotes some of the few leisure moments he can snatch to a subject hitherto much neglected, that of collecting the old songs of the natives, now fast fading away. A coasting voyage of several days, which afforded ample opportunities of seeing places of interest and enriching my collections, brought us, towards sunset on the 5th of July, to the Navua, one of the largest rivers in Viti Levu, and not yet explored by any scientific man. There are several extensive deltas at its mouth, composed of rich alluvial soil, and exceedingly well adapted for cotton. From information gathered, I was led to conclude that the sago palm was a member of the Fijian Flora. My inquiries commenced in the eastern parts of the group, and I was always directed westward, and assured at every place that I should find the object of my search a few miles further on,—but that not proving the case, I began to look upon it as a mere phantom, when at last, after a search of several hundred miles, whole groves of fine sago palms greeted me on the banks of the Navua river. This is an interesting discovery, botanically, because no sago palm had ever been found so far south; philologically, because the plant is here termed "Soga," calling to mind the names of Sagu or Sago, by which it is known in other districts peopled by the Papuan race; and, commercially, because it adds an important article to the export list of these islands. The Fijians make no use of the farinaceous pith the Soga contains, though that of the *Cycas circinalis* of the district is converted into cakes eaten by the chiefs. We were soon at Navua, a town some three miles up the river, and the residence of Kurudua, the great chief of this district. A messenger having been dispatched from our last halting-place to announce our visit, we found the chieftain seated in his large house, surrounded by councillors and attendants, awaiting his guests. As this chief and his territory are but little known to the whites, our arrival created a great sensation. The ceremony of presentation is novel. On entering the house, Wise, our interpreter and guide, as already schooled, addressed the chief to the effect that the Consul had come to introduce a chief from England, who had been sent to explore the country, and that we purposed doing ourselves the honour of being his guests for several days. After a few minutes' silence, the chief orator replied in the name of Kurudua, that the stranger chief and the Consul were welcome, for their presence conferred a distinguished honour on Navua, and the neighbouring tribes should know the fact as soon as the great drum could sound forth its rolling peals. As he concluded, all the men in the house clapped their hands, and exclaimed—"mana, mana, mana!" At the same instant, the great drum, or "lali," was beaten lustily, and our presence in Navua was heralded throughout the district. The chief's eyes glistened, and a proud smile of exultation gleamed over his face, as we threw ourselves at full length on the clean mats spread for us. Our loquacious interpreter here began to describe a huge iron pot, that was near the door, and to tell how wickedly it had been appropriated to boil the carcasses of slaughtered men instead of bêche-de-mer. A rather unpleasant feeling stole over us, and we thought of friends and homes far away! Our peace of mind, however, was soon restored, when the chief proposed we should join him in a bowl of *yagona*, a beverage prepared from the root of the South Sea pepper, by being masticated by young men, and tasting like soapuds, jalap and magnesia! A baked pig and some half-dozen baskets of yams were next brought in by women, headed by the chief's favourite wife, all crawling on their hands and knees. Hungry as we were, the story of the big pot made us revolt from this frugal meal. But Kurudua is not now a cannibal, and summoning courage, and ascertaining that it was a real pig we beheld before us, we dined. It is a curious fact that Fijian etiquette does not permit the host to partake of that which he provides for his guests; and the chief eyed us askance as we ate. About this time a carronade, that guarded

the entrance to the house, was discharged—emphatically to demonstrate the chief's delight. "*Yagona*" was masticated and drunk every half-hour. We observed that the string by which the bowl is suspended when not in use was always thrown towards the chief. The object of this is to distinguish the "great man," for if any one incautiously walked upright in his presence, the club was his fate. Kurudua has ten wives, and as he himself does not exactly know the number of his children, we were left ignorant on this point. The great drums were beaten every hour of the night, in honour of the guests, but much to our annoyance, for they kept us awake some time after we retired. Our bed was made of several layers of mats, and over us was a large mosquito screen, about twenty feet long, made of the bark of the Paper mulberry. As many as eight or ten natives sometimes sleep together under one of these screens. Before retiring, the Consul presented various articles, as knives, axes, prints, &c., to the chief; and the usual complimentary speeches expressive of mutual confidence and goodwill ensued.

On the following morning, "*Harry the Jew*" presented himself,—the only Englishman who has lived for any length of time in the wild and unknown regions of the interior, and has managed to throw a halo of mystery round himself. His real name is Henry Danford, and he has been sixteen years with Kurudua, living like a Fijian. His story is full of adventure. Born in London, he was early apprenticed, first to one and then to another trade, but his employers being all men with whom he "could not agree," he left them in disgust, and took to the sea. This brought him to the South Pacific, where he discovered that the captains he had to deal with were disagreeable men; and, after changing from vessel to vessel, he finally ran away at Tonga. There, after twelve months' residence amid many privations, partly caused by a general famine, he perceived the Tonguese too were disagreeable people, and at once took passage in a canoe for Kadavu, in this group. Arriving at that island in distress from heavy weather, the canoe was seized and the crew condemned to the oven, thus finding the Kadavu people more disagreeable even than the Tonguese. By strategy, however, he succeeded in making his escape to Rewa, where he remained some time with other white men. To one Charles Pickering, a celebrity of Fiji and the hero of some capital anecdotes, he sold a pinchbeck watch that only went when carried. Whence he got this precious article, he says it is unnecessary to tell, enough for the history that as soon as he received the price thereof from Pickering, he jumped into a boat and started off for a distant part of the islands, condemning the white men as a disagreeable set of fellows. In his peregrinations, he met one, "Flash Bob," for whom he acted as amanuensis in the selection and purchase of a lady-love from a native chief. This brought him once more into contact with the disagreeable whites. He now commences a bêche-de-mer establishment, in conjunction with his friend Pickering, who had given him the name of "*Harry the Jew*" in consequence of the watch transaction. After being some months in his new business, his house is burned by a party of natives. He quarrels with Pickering about his share in the purchase of Flash Bob's wife. Pickering takes everything away, leaving him once more penniless, shirtless, and friendless on the beach. Kurudua, hearing of his forlorn condition, sent him an offer to reside at Namusi, his mountain fortress, which offer was accepted. On reaching the town, he was met by messengers, who carried him on their shoulders. The chief then gave him wives—how many we shall not say,—yam plantations, taro gardens, pigs, and all the et-cetera of Fijian life. He was also raised to the dignity of a brother, and allotted slaves to attend upon him. Our happy man!—now, for the first time in his life, found an agreeable companion in Kurudua. In return for the dignities heaped upon him, Harry was to repair the muskets of the tribe, and to tell the chief stories about the white men and their country. Having, for about a week, been an errand-boy to a London apothecary, he was able to dispense bread pills to the sick, and thus to assume

another important stand in his new life. The chief appears to think much of this man, and consults him upon all matters respecting both natives and foreigners. Like most of the whites, who have lived like natives, he looks a shrivelled-up specimen of mortality, and thinks himself a man of mighty importance.

We were much struck with the fact that all the young lads were in a state of absolute nudity, and, on inquiry, learned that preparations were being made to celebrate the induction of Kuruduadua's eldest son into manhood, and that, until then, neither the young chieftain nor his playmates could assume the scanty clothing peculiar to the Fijians. A rebellious town, consisting of about 500 people, was destined to be sacrificed on the occasion. When the preparations for the feast were concluded, the day for the ceremony appointed, Kuruduadua and his whole tribe were to make a rush upon the town, and club the inhabitants indiscriminately. The bodies were then to be piled into one heap, and on the top of all, a living slave would lie on his back. The young chief would then mount the horrid scaffold, and standing upright on the chest of the slave, and holding in his uplifted hands an immense club or gun, the priests invoke their gods, and commit the future warrior to their special protection, praying he may kill all the enemies of the tribe, and never be beaten in battle,—a cheer and a shout from the assembled multitude concluding the prayer. Two uncles of the boy were then to mount the human pile, and to invest him with the "Malo," or girdle of snow-white tapa, the multitude again calling on their deities to make him a great conqueror and a terror to all who breathe enmity to Navua. The "Malo" for the occasion would be, perhaps, 200 yards long, and six or eight inches wide. When wound round his body, the lad would hardly be perceivable, and no one but an uncle can divest him of it. We proposed to the chief that we should be allowed to invest his son with the "Malo," which he at first refused, but to which he consented after deliberation with his people. At the appointed hour, the multitude collected in the great house, or "Bure." The lad stood upright in the midst of the assembly, guiltless of clothing, and holding a gun over his head. The Consul and I approached, and, in due form, wrapped him up in thirty yards of Manchester print, the priest and people chanting songs, and invoking the protection of their gods. A short address from the Consul succeeded, stirring the lad to nobler efforts for his tribe than his ancestors had known, and pointing to the path to fame that civilization opened to him. The ceremony concluded by drinking yagona, and chanting historical reminiscences of the lad's ancestors,—and thus we saved the lives of 500 men! During the whole of this ceremony, the old chief was much affected, and a few tears were seen stealing down his cheek. Soon, however, cheering up, he gave us a full account of the time when he came of age, and the number of people that were slain to celebrate that occasion.

Finding that Kuruduadua was a man in whom confidence could be placed, we made arrangements for going to Namusi, so as to connect the discoveries of McDonald and Waterhouse with the southern coast of Viti Levu; but as the weather had become extremely boisterous, and heavy rains had rendered travelling in the interior impossible, we determined to wait for more favourable weather, and direct our steps to other parts of the group. We are now again on the road to Kuruduadua's dominions, and I hope to be able on a future occasion to send a few lines about the doings of the mountain tribes of Fiji.

BERTHOLD SEEMANN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Wellington College and the Society of Arts have been pleasantly surprised. Dr. Theodore Edward Cantor, a medical officer, lately deceased in India, unconnected, we hear, with either institution, has left, by will, to the Society of Arts and to the Wellington College, a bequest of somewhat more than 9,000*l.* Each institute is to take half the assets under Dr. Cantor's will.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society

will take place next Friday, November 30, at four o'clock.

The Guarantee Fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 now amounts to 365,800*l.* This sum appears under the names of six hundred and sixty-one persons.

Mr. Gassiot has presented an admirable bust, executed by Mr. Norman, of General Sabine, R.A., Treasurer of the Royal Society, to that Society.

The scientific world will be glad to hear that the late Mr. Robert Stephenson's magnificent steam-yacht *Titania* has been purchased by the Earl of Rosse, one of our most distinguished men of science, by whom we have no doubt she will be as freely and liberally applied to scientific purposes as she was by her late owner.

We have not heard of the outrage hinted in the following note; and hope there is no truth in the rumour:—

"Dover, Nov. 20.

"Can any of your correspondents confirm or contradict a rumour current at this place, that Shakspeare's Cliff is to be lowered fifty feet, in order to complete the present scheme of fortifying Dover—by admitting of a range over it from the new batteries on 'the Heights'? Surely these are too many feet of such English ground to be given up to any expected invader until the most imperative necessity call for it—and even then, a contractor could almost at a day's notice do all the needful levelling. There is no Englishman who has ever stood on Shakspeare's Cliff—still one of our noblest headlands,—but would grieve at such a necessity as its artificial mutilation, and be grateful for the longest possible delay in effecting it.

V. D."

A daughter of the late John Martin (whose magnificent dreams for the improvement of London are well known) has developed in the pages of our contemporary, the *Builder*, a plan for connecting, by an underground roadway, the districts of Bayswater and Kensington Gore. No call for metropolitan improvement is more pressing than for a shorter cut from Westbourne Terrace to Belgrave Square. But if the call is imperative now, what will it be in 1862, when the Palace of Art shall be opened to the public?

At the opening meeting of the Society of Arts, Sir Thomas Phillips presented the Society's Silver Medal to Mr. R. Thomson, for several novel and ingenious instruments and tools, for use in dental surgery,—the Society's Silver Medal, to Mr. Leonard Wray, for his paper read before the Society, 'On the Forces used in Agriculture,'—the Society's Silver Medal, to Mr. Leonard Wray, for his paper read before the Society, 'On the Means of Increasing the Production of Sheep's Wool and Angora Goat's Hair,'—the Society's Silver Medal, to Mr. George R. Burnell, for his two papers read before the Society, 'On Building Stones: the Causes of their Decay and the Means of Preventing it,' and 'On Building Woods: the Causes of their Decay and the Means of Preventing it,'—the Society's Silver Medal, to Dr. Daughish, for his paper read before the Society, 'On a New System of Bread Manufacture,'—and the Society's Silver Medal, to Dr. J. Forbes Watson, for his paper read before the Society, 'On the Chief Fibre-yielding Plants of India.'

Two picture books are on our table. The 'Ore-Seeker' (Macmillan & Co.), judging it by its own standard as a holiday gift-book, is a romantically moral tale concerning certain silver mines, miners, barons and ladies of the Hartz country. It is carefully written, and deals in love, crime and danger, all of which are brought to an edifying end. The illustrations, by an amateur, are a few of them, clever,—more, conventionally tame and weak, excepting always one or two charming tail-pieces. The volume is "got up" in an unexceptionable manner, and by its pretty binding, will delight many a girl and boy. 'Pearls from the Poets' (Ward & Lock), a more ambitious production, intended for children of a larger growth, contains selections from Spenser, Ben Jonson, Goldsmith, Shakspeare, Wordsworth, Kirke White, &c. The task of gathering these has been executed with

considerable taste, and knowledge of the brief productions of many great bards. The Rev. Canon Dale writes a complacent little Preface, in which he takes credit for recommending a certain chronological index which is appended. This gentleman would have done better to inquire carefully into the dates therein given; for instance, Keats is said to have died in 1820; Francis Beaumont was born at Gracie-Dien, 1686, not 1586, as stated; Sir John Denham died in 1688, not twenty years earlier, as Canon Dale tells us. The illustrations are of very mixed quality. There is a good one to Mrs. Hemans's 'Better Land,' another to Collins's 'How sleep the Brave?' a tolerable English-looking illustration to Keats's 'Ode to Autumn.' Of the English designs, they are, to be brief, dreadful rubbish (excepting one or two landscapes). Sadly inaccurate is the printing of some of the glorious verses. Taking Keats's 'Ode to Autumn' here, we find "mossed cottag-trees" for "moss'd cottage-trees"; and another similar error in the next stanza, "Steady thy laden head across a brook;" ending in a comma, instead of a semicolon. "Thou hast thy music too—" ends with a dash (—), instead of a comma; "river shallows," for "river shallows," making nonsense of the line, in which occurs a second blunder, by its termination in a comma.

A few days ago, at the age of eighty-three, passed away from among living men, W. Tassie, a man famous as a modeller, and still more famous as the lucky winner of the great Shakspeare-Boydell Lottery. It is understood that the lottery-ticket by which Mr. Tassie became possessed of the Boydell Gallery and Pictures, was obtained in this way:—A gentleman called at Mr. Tassie's shop in Leicester Square, and mentioning the matter to him, asked him if he had taken a ticket. Finding that he had not done so, this gentleman offered Mr. Tassie his own (or one of his own); Mr. Tassie took it and paid his guinea. This turned out to be the prize-ticket, so that Mr. Tassie became possessed of that property which Pye, in his 'Patronage of British Art,' states to have realized the following sums: three days' sale of Pictures, 6,181*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and the lease of the Gallery sold to the British Institution for the sum of 4,500*l.*; total, 10,681*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Our good friends in the United States do not like to be told that they are half a century behind us in anything, but they certainly are in the matter of postal arrangements. The heavy charge of a shilling a letter is all but a prohibition to free literary intercourse between the two countries, while the absurdity of it is that a thousand letters can be carried for the present cost of a single one, and there is little doubt but that a uniform rate of a penny would produce a larger revenue. A New York Correspondent suggests that a memorial from literary men on this side, would be likely to induce the authorities there to make the much-called-for alteration.

Profs. C. T. Gaudin and Gabriel de Rumine, of Lausanne, have recently presented some remains of Celtic Agriculture to the Food-Collections of the South Kensington Museum, which they accompanied by the following letter:—"We send a small box, containing samples of wheat, barley, dried apples, and other remains of fruit, also seeds of flax, collected in the peat of the lacustrine habitations of Roben Mäusen, on the Lake of Pfäfers, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland. These remains have been found in a settlement where no metal has been discovered, but where all the implements are of stone, anterior to the use of either bronze or iron. A great light is, therefore, thrown on the agricultural period of the remotest Celtic period. The stone period not being confined to Switzerland, but extending also to your country, we hope you will kindly accept these antique remains of the first inhabitants of Europe. Villages built on pillois, or pieces of wood firmly fixed in the bottom and covered with a planking, have been discovered during the last eight years in almost every lake of Switzerland, Savoy, and in Denmark. Some, the most ancient, have no implements but those of stone,—some, more recent, belong to the bronze period,—and the latest to the iron age. Such villages, also discovered of late in the Italian lakes, do, no doubt,

exist in Scotland from the time, as to the firmness of the soil, Dr. Kelcey, whose the soil is By the of 5,000 History the God French before We late Gel by the 25,000 voted up a man v establish in that need of Herr verein, present year. dates of result is Schiller of the i rasped from the country ously did and test up his n tribution at every that the real w underta of a socc bar, 194 theons a im Pryt le's bir of Germ festival the thea lottery i drawn, winner near E second —fell to prize— John's the mos been cal were pri a year a of 33,55 be neces It may not long was a fe Pellico young at there, in his fami no letter had to pull cho The 1848, A Lombard landed drawn. was the all his t The 8 of Ma eighteen countries works r prize-tas condition

exist in the lakes of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Scotland and Ireland, at one or two hundred yards from the shore. It would be worth while to explore them, and collect the remains of industry belonging to the first inhabitants of the British Island. Allow me to refer you to the able Memoirs published by Dr. Keller of Zurich, and of M. Frederick Troyon, whose book, comprehending every information on the subject, will shortly appear in Lausanne."

By Royal resolution, a competition, with a prize of 5,000 francs, has been opened in Belgium, for a History of the National Meetings since Philippe the Good. The work may be written either in the French or Flemish language, and must be delivered before the 1st of January, 1864.

We hear from Munich that the library of the late Geheim-Rath von Thiersch has been purchased by the Otho University at Athens for the sum of 25,000 drachmas. The Senate of the University voted unanimously for this resolution, which has to be looked on somewhat as an act of gratitude towards a man who strove, with all the energy of his life, to establish and promote everything good and useful in that new state of Greece, which was so much in need of a helpful hand.

Herr Dingelstedt, President of the Schiller-verein, at Weimar, publishes an account of its present condition and activity throughout the last year. Considering that this beneficial institution dates only from the 10th of November 1859, the result is highly satisfactory. The capital of the Schiller-verein amounts to 70,000 thalers; the benefit of the interest of the whole capital has not been repaid this year, because the money came in slowly from the different associations throughout the country. What money there was, has been judiciously disposed of, pensions having been granted and testimonials given. Herr Dingelstedt winds up his report by expressing his wish that the contributions for the Verein may be regularly continued at every anniversary of Schiller's birthday, and that the German nation may not slacken in the zeal with which it has supported hitherto the undertaking; so that it may trust "to see the sun of a second centenary, the sun of the 10th November, 1959, shine among the other completed Pantheons and Capitols of the German nation, also on its Prytaneion, the Schiller-stiftung." The Schiller's birthday has again been celebrated in all parts of Germany, if not in the manner of 1859, yet with festival meetings, appropriate representations in the theatres, &c. At Dresden, the great national lottery for the benefit of the Schiller-stiftung was drawn, on the 10th of November. The fortunate winner of the principal prize—a house and garden near Eisenach—is a miller in Westphalia. The second great prize—an original letter of Schiller, —fell to the lot of No. 355,972; the third great prize—a lock of Schiller's hair,—on No. 508,432; John's house, on No. 371,192. A catalogue of the most important prizes will be printed. It has been calculated, that if a catalogue of all the prizes were printed, in only 10,000 copies, it would require a year and a half of time to print, and an expense of 33,550 thalers, as 1,100 bales of paper would be necessary. The number of prizes is 660,000.

It may not be generally known that Pallavicino, not long ago the Pro-dictator of Naples and Sicily, was a fellow-prisoner and fellow-sufferer of Silvio Pellico in the Austrian fortress Spielberg. A young and rich man, he was kept for fifteen years there, in chains, a "State criminal"; no news from his family was permitted to penetrate to his cell, no letter, no book; his food was scanty, and he had to consider it a favour that he was allowed to pull *charpie* (lint) and knit stockings. Later, in 1848, Austria sequestered his large estates in Lombardy, where he had been one of the greatest landed proprietors. In 1856 this measure was withdrawn. But in all circumstances his patriotism was the same, and his love for Italy's liberty ruled all his thoughts and actions.

The Society for the Promotion of the Science of Music at Amsterdam had invited, about eighteen months ago, the learned in music of all countries to join in a competition, for which the works might be written in any language. The prize-task was an historical treatise on the musical condition of the Netherlands during the sixteenth

century. At the meeting of the 23rd of last October, the dispensation of the prizes took place: they were all won by German competitors. The first prize was gained by Herr Dr. Arnold, at Alberfeld, for an historical-critical essay on the Rhythm and Melody of the old Netherland National Popular Songs. Herr Kade, at Dresden, won a second prize, for a monography on Matthaus le Maistre; and Herr E. Pasque, at Darmstadt, received a prize for a monography on Adrian Petit. Moreover, the Society has undertaken to support the publication of the works of the Herren Arnold and Kade.

M. Radan has published an account of Mahmoud-Bey's report of the Eclipse of July last. It will be remembered that the Viceroy of Egypt organized a small Expedition to observe the Eclipse at Dongolah. This locality, which is situated far above the navigable Nile, was not attained without considerable difficulty. A short time previous to the sun's disk were observed, and three other protuberances of a reddish colour. The magnetic declination was not observed to vary during the Eclipse. M. Mahmoud adds, that all animals exhibited great terror, and that the inhabitants were in a state of excessive alarm.

Mr. Blanchard vindicates himself from the charge of plagiarism. Coincidences are proverbially curious,—and this is very curious. Of course, we do not for one moment doubt Mr. Blanchard's good faith:—

"Rosherville, Nov. 17.

"Some men may wake up and find themselves famous; but for me, a hard literary labourer, proud of no other credentials than his twenty years' good character, has been reserved the comfort of a breakfast spoiled, by a startling charge of felonious appropriation. I am 'nailed as a varmint on the barn-door,' as your reviewer mildly put it, for having in a very trifling tract on the trifling outskirts of a grave science, Gastronomy, narrated a possibly stale but passingly appropriate anecdote, which looks like an abridged version of a novelette, printed in Dr. Doran's 'Pictures and Panels.' Believing that the author of your 'plagiarist' article might have been long seeking a peg to hang it on, I wonder not at your selection of such a humble specimen of the 'varmint' order, as my bantling on 'Dinners and Dinners'; but I should wonder more if you denied an old member of your craft room for a word of explanation. The pamphlet—for it is no more—was written thirteen years ago, for the late Mr. Bogue, who at that time having a woodcut or two in his stock, and a story or two in his portfolio that he thought might add to the value of his bargain, desired their incorporation in the text. To have invested them with all the pomp and circumstance of quotation—even if I had been acquainted with their sources—would have been absurd in pages written in such a joose vein,—that I fancy should have exempted them altogether from the notice of a 'heavy' Reviewer. But may not a belief in my plagiarism from the interesting pages of a well-known and accomplished author,—have fed the fire of his wrath till he has roasted me rather too much? The anecdote was incorporated with my text in the year 1847, and Dr. Doran's book was not published till 1858. How, in that case, can I or my late publisher,—from whose executors the book was afterwards purchased,—be a plagiarist from him; or, are we not equally entitled to thanks for having drawn up an old story from the French well of fiction? I can assure you that, the critical acumen which might have been worthily employed in chastising a 'varmint' crew, has done no more this time than impale a guiltless dove, whose proudest and prettiest feather, tame though his plumage be, has ever been originality. Rob him of that, and he is poor indeed. Relying upon your usual justice to give publicity to this statement,—Yours, &c.,
E. L. BLANCHARD."

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'THE FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMANY GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

THE EXHIBITION of the WORKS of THOMAS FAED, Esq., is NOW OPEN at Messrs. AGNEW & SONS, at the Gallery, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Four Daily.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 18.—General Sabine, R.A., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The following paper was read: 'On the Laws of the Phenomena of the Larger Disturbances of the Magnetic Declination in the Kew Observatory, with Notices of the Progress of our Knowledge regarding the Magnetic Storms,' by General Sabine, R.A., Treas. R.S.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 7.—L. Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.—W. T. Blanford, the Rev. T. B. Chamberlin, J. Sparrow, and R. Fort, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On the Denudation of Soft Strata,' by the Rev. O. Fisher.—'On an undescribed Fossil Fern from the Lower Coal-measures of Nova Scotia,' by Dr. J. W. Dawson.—'On the Sections of Strata exposed in the Excavations for the South High-level Sewer at Dulwich; with Notices of the Fossils found there and at Peckham,' by C. Rickman, Esq.

ASIATIC.—Nov. 17.—Col. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair.—H.S.H. Prince Frederic of Sleswick-Holstein was elected a Member.—Osmond de Beauvoir Prieux, Esq., read a paper, 'On Pliny's Account of the Singalese Embassy to Claudius.'—A large number of donations to the Society's library was laid upon the table, among which deserve especial notice,—Herschel's 'Elements of Astronomy,' and De Morgan's 'Algebra,' translated into Chinese by Mr. A. Wylie, with the assistance of two native scholars of high rank, and recently published at Shanghai.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Nov. 10.—Mr. G. Godwin, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Burges read a paper 'On Architectural Drawings,' in which he described a number of ancient drawings, beginning with the eighth century, and commented on the style at present in use.

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 20.—Col. Sykes, V.P., M.P., in the chair.—M. de Parieu, of Paris, was elected a Foreign Honorary Member, and W. J. Bovill, Q.C., M.P., A. Hamilton, and George Porter, Esqs., were elected Fellows of the Society.—Mr. Barwick Lloyd Baker read a paper, 'On the Criminal Returns, 1854-9, with Especial Reference to the Influence of Reformatories.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Nov. 5.—J. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—The President exhibited *Mycetoporus angularis*, found on the coast at Shoreham, Sussex, on the 7th ult.: the species had not hitherto been found in this country.—Dr. Power exhibited a number of rare and interesting Coleoptera, including *Quedius infuscatus* of Erichson, found by Mr. Crotch in nests of *Formica fusca* and *Aumaciis brevis*, taken by Mr. Howard on the sands at Southport.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited *Limnophilus borealis* and *Agrypnia pagetana*, found by Mr. Winter, in the Ranworth fens.—Mr. Scott exhibited some specimens of *Leptinus testaceus* lately found by him near London, and *Philonthus splendidulus* taken under bark of oaks at Abergavenny.—Mr. Stevens exhibited some splendid Coleoptera, lately received from M. Mouhot, captured by him in Cambodia. Amongst them were both sexes of *Baladera Walkeri*, a fine species first figured and described in the *Transactions* of the Society, and the female hitherto unknown. A beautiful new Buprestis, equal in size to the largest known species; and a smaller species, of splendid colours, also new. The collection also contained some fine new Longicorns and Anthribide.—Mr. Waterhouse read a paper 'On the Chryomelide in the Linnean and Banksian Collections,' in which the author detailed the result of his recent examination of the original specimens of Linneus and Fabricius, with the view of identifying them with the descriptions of those, and more recent authors.—Mr. F. Walker read 'Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera of various Families, in the Collection of Mr. W. W. Saunders.'—Part VII. of the current volume of the *Transactions* of the Society was announced as published.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 13.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—The discussion upon Mr. Scott's Paper, 'On Breakwaters, Part II,' was continued throughout the evening.

Nov. 20.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the River Orwell and the Port of Ipswich,' by Mr. G. Hurwood.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Nov. 13.—J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., in the chair.—The Rev. B. H. Cowper read a paper 'On the Comparative Geography of the Book of Judith.' In the course of this paper, the writer stated the arguments which appeared to disprove its historical character; that it was probably written in Greek by a Jew, and that it dates from the second century before Christ. The text is very confused, there being at least four recensions in Greek, two versions in Latin, and one in Syriac, all differing widely from one another. The Syriac seems to be the least corrupt. The geography relates to Western Asia, from the Caspian to the Mediterranean, and from the Persian Gulf to Egypt. Many of the sites have never been identified; but it is believed that most of them may be, and several new identifications of localities were pointed out in this paper. An interesting discussion followed, in which various hints were thrown out bearing on the solution of the curious problem of the geography of Judith, and other matters. At the request of the Members, Mr. Cowper consented to publish the result of his investigations. It was generally felt that too little attention had been paid to the subject among us, and that its consideration was calculated to be of service to the study of ancient geography in the countries referred to, and especially the Holy Land.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Actuarial, 7.—Theory of Probabilities; Mr. Campbell. Geographical, 8.—Physical Geography of Ocean, Antarctic Regions; Capt. Maury.
- TUES. Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy; Mr. Partridge. Engineers, 8.—Submarine Cables; Mr. Prece.
- WED. Zoological, 9.—Acanthina; from Tasmania; Mr. Gould; 'New Snakes from W. Africa,' Dr. Günther. Society of Arts, 8.—Acclimatization of Animals; Mr. Buckland.
- THURS. Archaeological Association, 8.—'Scotland and Celtic Race,' Mr. Vere Irving; 'Early Drinking Vessels,' Mr. Cumming.
- FRI. Antiquaries, 8.—Royal, 4.—Anniversary Meeting.

FINE ARTS

EXHIBITION OF MR. FAED'S PICTURES.

THE exhibition of a single artist's works, free from the neighbourhood of those of others, who, naturally working on diverse principles, seldom help their general effect by contrast, is almost invariably a good thing for his fame. We have had few gatherings of this sort, except Etty's, Mr. Mulready's, and Sir W. Ross's: none of our celebrated men of Art have been fairly made known by this means. Why can we not have all Leslie's works got together? Those of Mr. MacLise would make a splendid gallery by themselves, and English Art could not but gain by such a thing. It was understood that the Society of Arts intended to get all Leslie's pictures into their great room, but the idea seems to be forgotten.

Amongst modern English painters Mr. T. Faed holds a highly popular place, which may be partially attributable to his choice of subjects, but is certainly due to the effective and telling way in which he deals with them. His colour, which is neither rich, solid nor subtle, is potent enough in tone and variety to enable his pictures to hold their own upon the walls of an exhibition to a good result. His execution is anything but elaborate, and his designs display little real novelty of primary incident; yet the former tells by its effectiveness, and the latter by skilful introduction of little characteristic points, that light up an old and attractive incident wonderfully. At the same time a characteristic taste, which is probably the necessary accompaniment of his feeling for home nature, is sometimes marked. Take a little-known picture now at this Exhibition, styled *Amy Robart*: she is anything but the wilful little rosebud of Scott's creation—one of the most perfect of his female portraits, but a common-place barmaid beauty—a young woman in fine petticoats, who, reclining

upon a sofa with a guitar in her hand, has placed upon the end of the couch a black mantle, lined with amber satin, in order to make "colours" with her own dress and complexion. Her lustreless skin needs some such arrangement as this, but its employment condemns the artist's feeling for purity of colour. Mr. Faed has greatly improved since this picture was painted by him.

With a subject like *The Mitherless Bairn*, a squalid unfortunate entering a cottage, our artist is quite at home. The boy is wretchedness itself. The nursing mother, who looks commiseratingly on, has by far the prettiest face the painter has produced. The sturdy urchin, regarding the visitor with loutish wonderment, tells well. The whole is cleverly grouped, and the picture explains itself at a glance. This is pretty nearly all the public demands from an artist: we must, however, give him credit for a rarely skilful hand,—see the drawing of the cradle in front, how perfectly expressive the light touches of the brush are! At the same time, see how untrue this object is in colour; hot and transparent where it should be cool and solid, the whole beauty of that quality being ignored. If we add to these merits and demerits of execution,—and every picture does but offer fresh examples,—the happy and equally constant humorous feeling displayed in the work at the Royal Academy this year (now here), styled *His Only Pair*,—a mother mending her son's breeches while he sits barelegged and expectant,—we have epitomized the characteristics of Mr. Faed's art. There is humour in the boy's expression, also, who, in *The first Break in the Family*, pays more attention to the frolicsome animals before him than to the common cause of distress. But then the picture is infected with the peculiar unpleasantness of the school of Edinburgh,—greenish smeariness of surface, that has no authority in nature; the *chiaroscuro* is heavy and not powerful; the effect of light and colour is so completely untrue that we could never say decidedly for what time of the day or night it is intended. *Sunday in the Backwoods*,—which, by the way, looks infinitely better here than it did at the Royal Academy, is almost another argument for our doubt. Mr. Faed's execution is as yet more dextrous than masterly; yet with this dexterity he does first-rate things: see the expression of the mother of that rebellious cub in *Conquered, but not subdued*; how she sets her lips together and would like to give him another cuff, even though she retains her temper.

Besides the pictures we have named, this room contains, *Home and the Homeless* (R.A., 1856),—*My ain Fireside* (R.A., 1859), the most soundly painted of all the artist's works,—*See, yer Daddie comin', Bairn*,—*Coming Events cast their Shadows before*,—*A Portrait of Captain Arkwright*,—and an indifferent copy in water-colour of *A Listener n'er hears guid o' himsel'*.—Enough to make an interesting Exhibition.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Some very interesting mosaics from Carthage have been recently deposited in one of the basement-rooms of the British Museum. These are only partially displayed to the public. Their origin is likely to be disputed amongst the savans, we understand. When the whole are exhibited to the public we may report upon them.

The exhibition of copies made by the students of the British Institution, from the pictures lent for that purpose, takes place this week. The tyros seem to be going on in the usual way, without much perception of the actual merit of the works of Art set before them,—nor, we are bound to say, do those who select the examples seem to exercise much discretion in doing their office. What earthly good can accrue to a student by copying a Sassoferrato,—clay-cold, hard and academic as that painter's works are! To get out of the Academic system we should hope was the main end of copying: there is always enough of the school in the earliest period of a youth's studies without going on with the system at a later time. Yet we find several copies of a most mechanical 'Virgin and Child,' by that artist. Again, are Vandevelde's icy sea-pieces the best introduction to a study of nature? We opine not; yet here is more than one copy of the most

heartless of that Dutchman's frozen works we ever saw. This has evidently been selected without the slightest discretion. Rembrandt's magnificent and luminous 'Standard-Bearer' is a far better subject, and accordingly most of the copies which evince anything like true artistic feeling have been made from it. Amongst them Mr. Paul's is really extraordinary for truth and success of imitation: barring some coldness of half-tints, the transcript is admirable. Mr. R. W. Chapman has made a copy in water-colour, which, considering the difficulty of dealing with a material diverse from that of the original, merits high praise, and shows a genuine power of rendering expression. Mr. Paul has also made a copy of the half-length of Gainsborough's 'Mrs. Graham,' which is equally dangerously successful as the above: we say dangerously, because such skill ought to be employed in far other work than this mere mechanism of facility. Why two opaque, dingy, and theatrical Romneys—Lady Hamilton as 'Joan of Arc' and 'Miranda'—have been put before the students, we are at a loss to surmise. Murder has been committed upon Tintoretto's 'Portrait of a Man,' belonging to C. H. W. Sotheby, Esq. Miss Beaumont has done well with Mrs. Fitzwilliam's 'Landscape,' by Ruysdael.

Messrs. Crofts, of Old Bond Street, exhibit a picture, by Mr. Henry O'Neil, A.R.A., representing the 'Death-bed of Mozart,' particularly the performance of the celebrated 'Requiem.' This work, which, although painted in 1849, has not before been publicly seen, is now to be engraved. It is in a style which we regret the artist has abandoned for the more pretentious but less agreeable and sound order of his recent works. Not quite so realistic as his *chef-d'œuvre*, 'The Wanderer's Return,' it is less prosaic in execution,—not so genuinely pathetic as that affecting picture, it yet has a clearness and cleanliness of colour, lightness and a telling touch his hand has forgotten for some years past. The expressions are less forced, and the painting less overloaded and pigmental. The composer lies back in the arms of his wife and his sister, Mrs. Hofer. They watch him tenderly. His pupil, Süssmayer, notes down effects to be tried, sitting by the bedside. Hofer, his brother-in-law, continues singing,—absorbed in the task, he does not notice the sinking composer. There are other figures about the couch. The background has been well studied, and is excellently, though not very solidly, painted.

A highly-important sale of water-colour drawings took place at Messrs. Foster's, on Monday last. These are the principal lots:—Outside Walls of Rome, a delightful sketch, J. M. W. Turner, 84 guineas.—View of London from Battersea (a large, fine and early drawing), J. M. W. Turner, 135 guineas.—One of the most perfect of Turner's drawings, the famous and admirable Mount Sinai, engraved in the Bible series, went for 72 guineas.—The Bridge of Sighs, Venice, J. M. W. Turner (engraved in the Rogers series), 80 guineas.

The sale of Mr. Wallis's pictures took place at Messrs. Christie's on Friday and Saturday last. The lots were of unusual interest, and, considering the weather and other circumstances likely to affect the same, sold for good prices. The principal lots were:—A Grand View of the Great Temple at Pestum, Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., 1856, 165 guineas.—Lear restored after the Storm, painted for Mr. Brunel's Shakespeare Gallery, Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A., 255 guineas.—The Road to the Farm, Mr. T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., 125 guineas (Shaw).—The Battle of Edge-Hill, Mr. J. Gilbert, for which the artist received 250 guineas, 152 guineas (Farrer).—The Burning of the Houses of Parliament, J. M. W. Turner, R.A. (R.A. 1834), sharply contended for, was knocked down to Mr. White for 675 guineas.—The Halt of Bohemian Gipsies, Mr. MacLise, R.A. (1837), 670 guineas (Agnew).—The Messengers informing Job of the Loss of his Cattle, Mr. P. F. Poole, A.R.A. (1850, exhibited at Paris, 1855, purchased at Lord Northwick's sale for 610 guineas), 490 guineas (White).—David slaying the Lion, Mr. J. Linnell, sen. (1850), 430 guineas (Holmes).—"Twas within a Mile o' Edinbro' Town," Mr. A. Johnstone (R.A., 1851), 100 guineas (Patterson).—The Finding of Moses, Mr. H. Le

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Jeune, 110 guineas (Greaves).—Two pictures by Mr. R. S. Lauder, Breaking Bread, and Peter denying Christ (Port. Gall, 1860), 101 guineas—the last a large and pretentious work. The second day's sale amounted to 5,500*l.*,—both together, 8,630*l.*

Messrs. Baugh and Bensley have executed two photographs of Mr. B. Webster, in the character of Robert Landry, in Mr. Watts Phillips's drama, 'The Dead Heart.' These portraits are of an unusually large size: taken in combination with the background accessories of the scene, they exhibit remarkable fineness and clearness, without the objectionable hardness mostly found in photographs when clearness is obtained, and an uncommon breadth of treatment, producing a more pictorial result than ordinary.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the management of Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison, Sole Lessee.—Re-appearance of Miss Louisa Fyne in a New Opera.—LAST WEEK OF THE NIGHT DANCERS.—MONDAY, November 20th, and during the Week, a New Opera, GEORGETTE'S WEDDING. Miss Louisa Fyne; Mr. H. Corri, THE NIGHT DANCERS. Mesdames Palmieri, Leffer, Thibault, Albertazzi; Messrs. Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Kelly, T. Distin. THE AMBUSCADE. Messrs. W. H. Payne, R. Payne, F. Payne, Mons. Vandria; Mesdames Pierson and Clara Morgan. —Will be produced immediately, *l'air de* new opera.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. —Doors open at Seven. Commence at Half-past Seven. No Charge for Booking, or Seat to Box-keepers.

BEETHOVEN NIGHT, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, November 20, on which occasion Mr. Charles Halle, M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, Miss Gerard, and Mr. Santley will appear.—Conductor, Mr. Benedict—Solo Stalls, 5*l.*; Balcony, 3*l.*; Unreserved Seats, 1*l.*—At Chappell & Co.'s, 25, New Bond Street; Cramer & Co.'s, and Hammond's, Regent Street; Keith, Prosser & Co.'s, 6, Chesham; and at the Hall.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, every Night at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three, at the MINOR ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Full Programme and Books of the Songs may be obtained at the Ticket Office, open daily from Ten till Five, 25, Piccadilly.—Stalls, 3*l.*; Area, 2*l.*; Gallery, 1*l.*
* * * No Bonnets are allowed in the Stalls.

MADAME NOVELLO'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—

"Farewell" is ever of a mournful sound: Part when we may, 'tis parting still, at last! There will be, till the end of this old earth, people who shrink from leave-takings; others who find a rich and sorrowful excitement in them, that they would not bate a jot of. Madame Novello has so long been one of the household voices of England (and the most beautiful voice of the household), that her retirement is equivalent to the loss of a trusted friend. That she disappears into competence of fortune, and a happy domestic life, is no secret. Perhaps the concert of Wednesday may have been only the first of many retirements,—we might well stretch a point, and hope so,—so great is her loss to the world of serious concert-music, and so unimpaired are her powers. On Wednesday, too, Madame Novello was singing her farewell with a warmth of feeling and expression, the occasional absence of which has been unquestionably the one drawback during what has musically been a remarkable career. "Good good with her!" should hers prove a case of retirement, not followed by a return.

Thus much on a subject never to be treated without a feeling of regret, save by such as are superior to the assaults of Time and Change.—Apart from the interest attaching itself to a public favourite thus announced, Wednesday evening gave the Londoners a new pleasure, by bringing forward Mr. Benedict's 'Undine.' Of this charming *cantata*, mention was made when the Norwich Festival was under review. The freshness and grace of idea—the thoroughly workmanlike and musical skill displayed in construction,—on the other hand, the loss of power in a point or two where action is necessary to complete the scene, indicated in a former column of this journal—came even more strongly before us on Wednesday than at Norwich. There is charm in 'Undine'—in many numbers of the score, what the French call "distinction." Here and there some alteration might judiciously be made. The tenor *bravura* is too long; the *duettino* for *contralto* and tenor is not very effective,—and the quartet, as has been told, cries aloud to be "done" as well as "said." It would be well worth Mr. Benedict's while to reconsider these points; for his *cantata*, we repeat, is among the few modern works which would repay any amount

of after-thought. The principal singers were the same as at Norwich, with the exception of Mr. Wilbye Cooper for Mr. Reeves. This gentleman surprised the audience by his masterly and powerful singing: he sustained a *3* flat in alt with ease, force and perfect purity of tone. Of these extreme notes little account is to be made; and the manner in which vocalists have of late days enslaved composers, with a view to their exhibition for the astonishment of the vulgar, has had an effect on composition, on execution, and on taste more pernicious than the time permits to be told. Still, as an evidence of freedom and command gained by one whose style was chargeable with a certain restrained correctness, the display in question may be counted.—The orchestra was hardly numerous enough to do justice to the *cantata*; and the chorus of the Vocal Association is but indifferent.—The work, however, was received with very great applause.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, adapted from the French, was produced last week. It is entitled, 'Home for a Holiday,' and has been placed on the boards by Mr. Walter Gordon. The story is very simple, and indisputably moral. The daughter of Sir Wyld Ranger (Mr. F. Robinson) comes home from school, and so impresses her father with her innocence, that he determines on giving up his profligate courses, which he feels instinctively will, if continued in, corrupt her pure and innocent nature, and undo for her all that her school teaching has done. Miss Louise Keeley is the representative of the heroine, and deservedly wins the suffrages of the audience by her very natural acting.

STRAND.—A new farce was produced on Monday, written by Mr. J. P. Wooler, and containing an original idea. It is entitled, 'Did I Dream It?' A singular gentleman, with marked psychological propensities, named *Peveril Popjoy* (Mr. J. Clarke), has the habit of mixing up the subjects of his dreams with the objects of his daily experience, and consequently falling into all manner of illusions. He thinks that his friend, a captain, has reported of him that he has false hair and whiskers; that his lady-love prefers another gentleman; and that his servant has visited Cremorne in his clothes, got into a row, and left his name at the police-office. The author has the merit of not carrying out his whimsical notion too far, but keeping the development within the limits of probability. It serves the purposes of extorting a hearty good laugh from a good-natured audience, willing to be pleased.

ST. JAMES'S.—The management, on Monday, revived two pieces, in which Mr. and Mrs. Wigan have already made their reputation; namely, 'Still Waters Run Deep,' and 'Monsieur Jacques.' The new piece by Mr. Tom Taylor, recently produced, appears, therefore, to be withdrawn,—at least, for the present.

PRINCESS'S.—Mr. H. J. Byron has contributed to the amusement of the audience of this theatre an occasional sketch, entitled, 'The Garibaldi Excursionists,' in which the ladies of the *ballet* are prominent features.

MUSIC AT LEIPSIG.

The usual course of *Gewand Haus* Concerts has commenced. Herr Reinecke, as *Kapellmeister* in place of Herr Rietz, gives satisfaction. Herr Grützmacher, who, like Herr Rietz, has gone to Dresden, has been succeeded, as violoncellist, by Herr Davidoff, from Moscow. The new comer is an admirable performer in every respect, technical as well as musical. He has also proved himself an excellent quartett player. The third of the *Gewand Haus* Concerts was arranged so as to show the historical development of music. It commenced with Handel's 'Water Music' (with which every one was delighted); a Concerto by Sebastian Bach for two Pianofortes; a Symphony by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, (a very spirited work, though somewhat old-fashioned); Haydn's *c* major Symphony; and Gluck's Overture to 'Iphigénie en Aulide.'—Yesterday evening (November 8), this being the hundredth year since the birth of Cherubini, the second part of the programme was selected

from the works of that composer. It comprised the 'Sanctus' from the 'Requiem'; the Overture, Trial Scene, and Finale from his 'Abencerrages'; and the Overture to 'Anacreon.' The choruses were sung by the Pauliner *Gesang Verein*. How is it that the music of this really great master is so neglected in England?—Besides the pieces I have already mentioned, the following larger works have been performed. Symphonies:—Schumann in *c*; Beethoven in *A* and *F*; Mendelssohn in *A* major; Mozart in *E* flat. Overtures:—Beethoven, (Fest Overture, No. 124) 'Im Hochlande,' Gade; 'Eury-anthe,' Weber; and 'Faust' Overture, Wagner; Concertos, &c.:—for Violin, Viotti, *A* minor, by David; for Violoncello, Goltermann's Concerto; Piatti's Fantasia, by Schmidt, from Moscow; for Piano—a Concerto by Fred. Hiller, played by Madame Szavady, with brilliant success. Herr Hans Seeling has also played some Pianoforte Solo pieces of his own composition. Among other works, we have had Herr Hiller's setting of Byron's Hebrew Melody, 'O weep for them!' for Soprano Solo, with Chorus and Orchestra; the first and third movements of which pleased very much. It is a work worth the attention of the English Choral Societies. Herr Gade's 'Frühlings-fantasie,' for four Solo voices, Piano and Orchestra, is a curiously constructed work, but is fresh, and, like all the works of this master, is admirably instrumented. The Leipzig orchestra retains its old fame. The delicacy of light and shade and the fineness of the piano passages are not to be surpassed. In richness of sound and in fire of execution (always excepting their marvellous whirlwind performance of the great 'Leonore' Overture) they are surpassed by our best English orchestras; their brass instruments, also, are anything but certain. The less we say about the singing generally, the better. One lady, however, Fräulein Aloseben, from Dresden, made a favourable impression.

The second Concert Society of Leipzig—"The Euterpe"—has commenced its performances. This is somewhat more of an amateur Society, and for the last few years it has been in a rather declining state. This year a new director has been elected in the person of Herr von Bronsart, a zealous disciple of the Liszt school. I suppose we shall now have the opportunity of hearing more of the "Music of the Future." Another Society which deserves mention is the "Riedelscher Verein," a choral society directed by Herr Riedel, a teacher of music here. The principal object of this Society is the performance of old church music of the Italian and German schools. They, however, occasionally perform modern compositions. Last year they twice sang Beethoven's 'Missa Solennis,' and also performed Dr. Liszt's 'Graner' Mass,—a work furiously "future," yet, like everything that proceeds from Dr. Liszt, containing some genial and fine ideas.—Last Sunday they performed the three Cantatas composed by Sebastian Bach for the first three days of the Christmas Festival. These, with the three others for New Year's Day, the Sunday after the new year, and the Epiphany, form together the so-called 'Weihnacht's Oratorium.' The Choruses and Corales are beautiful, and the Symphony descriptive of the 'Holy Night' need not fear comparison with Handel's on the subject. As for the songs, although it is here high-treason to say so, I cannot admire them all. Some are good; but others tainted with the same faults which are to be found in the pretty, cloying, luscious, irreverent, religious sentimentality of the words to which they are written.—A glaring instance of bad taste, almost amounting to irreverence, perfectly wonderful in so staid a man as Bach, is also to be found in this 'Weihnacht's Oratorium' in the so-called 'Echo Song,' where to obtain the idea of an answer from the Divine Voice he has had recourse to the thoroughly secular conceit of an echo, *i. e.*, the piano repetition by the singer of the word she had previously sung *forte*! Verily Handel, with all his love of imitations, has never sinned so profusely! The same fault, though to a lesser extent, is found in his masterpiece—the

* This, we believe, is the charming 'Pastoral Symphony' first brought to hearing in England, by M. Halle, during the musical performances at the Manchester Art-Exhibition.

Passions-Music, and in his great Mass. Another thing which I cannot like is the unceasing counterpoint of some *obligato* instrument. This dwarfs the importance of the voice, and makes the songs a kind of contrapuntal duet between an instrument and a throat, in which, as the old Cantor did not trouble himself much as to what muscles and vocal chords can do, the throat has often the worst of it. That there are great exceptions, as in the beautiful "Erbarme dich, Herr!" from the Passions-Music, no one can deny.—I am glad that I can give a favourable report of the English pupils in the Conservatory. There are so many here now, and they take so high a stand, that in some of the weekly "Abend Unterhaltungen," given in the Conservatory every Friday, the players have occasionally been all English, or at least British. It is also pleasant to be able to state that they bear a very high character for steadiness and honourable conduct. I have heard some of the masters say more than once, that part of the great progress which the English pupils make is due to the fact, that they have more persevering industry, and do not "kneip"—i. e., frequent beer-houses—so much as their German fellow-students. The same may be said of the Americans, of whom there are now seven or eight in the Conservatory, some of decided talent. At the Opera the only novelties have been the "Diana von Solange," by the Duke of Coburg, which, although it has been performed five times, has not made any very great sensation—and the revival of Auber's "Gustavus." We are promised a new principal tenor next year,—not before we want one.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Italian nights at Her Majesty's Theatre have not been successful: and their number is accordingly to be retrenched, the only work produced, which has attracted, having been "Martha." We fear that this may have a result on Mr. Smith's Italian season in 1861, and that to have fagged out his artists, without pleasing his public, may prove one of those devices of penny wisdom, the product of which is—who needs be told?—During late days Mr. Swift and Mr. G. Perren have had to sing for Signor Ghigli in Italian opera. The former gentleman, too, has sung in "Robin Hood," to replace Mr. Sims Reeves, who has been indisposed. We shall take an early opportunity of speaking of Mr. Swift's performances. The English version of "La Reine Topaze" is in study, to be produced shortly, we are told.

The new opera by Messrs. Balfe and Palgrave Simpson, in preparation at the Royal English Opera, is on the old story of the Ruygantino, the Bravo of Venice,—not Fenimore Cooper's "Bravo." The instrumental portion of Monday's Popular Concert was devoted to Mozart. The players were MM. Halle and Sainton and Signor Piatti. The singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Santley.—Next Monday's Concert is to consist of Beethoven's music.

The prospectuses of the different Musical Societies for 1860-1, are beginning to appear. That of the Sacred Harmonic Society mentions among works probably to be produced during the season, Beethoven's "Missa Solennis," and Handel's "Deborah." There will be ten subscription nights, as usual, betwixt November and June. Seeing that the Bach Society appears to have quietly "dropped off," we fancy that the Sacred Harmonic Society might do worse than grapple with some of his music,—if not the Mass in d minor, with its stupendous "Credo," why not the "Christmas Oratorio" alluded to in another part of the *Athenæum* by a Correspondent? The Handel Festival Choral meetings will, of course, be resumed.—The Musical Society announces for the public pleasure during its third season, besides trial nights, choral practices, Fellows' meetings for discussion, two *conversazioni*, and four orchestral concerts,—the last, as heretofore, under the able conduct of Mr. A. Mellon.—The eighth Report of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association announces that Society to be in a flourishing state, as regards musical execution.

Mr. Tom Taylor must look to his laurels. "Up in the Hills" has already gone down among the depths, even as "The Brigand and the Banker"

did a few days earlier. Is he not trifling with his success as a dramatist?—whatever be "the consideration" (as old *Thraupis* put it).—Meanwhile, by way of attraction, Mr. Wigan announces the immediate appearance of Mlle. Albina Rhora, "the celebrated *danceuse-soubrette* from St. Petersburg, in a *vaudeville* acted in French and English, introducing national dances."

Mozart's "Così fan tutti" is to be revived at Carlsruhe, with alterations made in the opera-book, by M. E. Devrient, whose name is a guarantee for their being well made. Such a scheme was in contemplation at the Théâtre Lyrique, when M. Carvalho managed it, as a sequel to the capital re-arrangement of Mozart's "Die Entführung" (an opera, by the way, as it thus stands, well worth the attention of any English management). But which three among the average ladies who present themselves as singers in Germany are to personate *Fiordiligi*, *Dorabella*, *Despina*—ladies who should be graceful and thoroughly-trained vocalists? Another question presents itself too importantly to be resisted. What would be said in England were any such change in one of Mozart's idolized operas attempted or thought of? Let it be pointed out that such adaptation is vitally different from the tricks played by Castel-Blaze in France, and (we regret to remember) by Bishop in England, under pretext of naturalizing foreign music.—Clearing out a story, substituting coherence for nonsense in dialogue, omitting even certain pieces (such omission in no respect implying annihilation), are measures which if carried out with due respect, may tend to the prolonged popularity of some of the great works, perishing out of recollection, because of the obsolescence of some of their accessories or portions not essential.

On the 19th of this month, Cherubini's Coronation Mass was performed at the Madeleine,—another sign, by the way, of the advance in restoration to his right place made for one of the greatest musicians of modern times. Of a centenary celebration, held in his honour at Leipzig, a Correspondent enables us to speak.—There have been others throughout Germany; that at Breslau being marked by the revival of "Les Deux Journées."

Schiller's birthday was this year celebrated at Vienna, at the Academy of Singing, by a performance; also, by a morning concert in the Opera-house, at which, among other works, his "Hero and Leander," set to music by Lindpaintner, was executed.

Our allies are wonderful people as regards knowing what passes in this country. In a late number of the *Gazette Musicale*, a paragraph is devoted to foreign versions of "Der Freischütz." The one with which England is credited is ascribed to "Cornwall Carry." As a guess, can this mean Barry Cornwall? He, however, did not translate the book of the "Freischütz." Our first version was signed M'Gregor Logan, and admitted all manner of interpolations from Weber's chamber-songs. There was one, if not two subsequent versions; but neither one, two, nor three, was by Cornwall Carry, or the lyricist who may have been hit at by the accusation.

A new four-act comedy, in the old high French style,—that is, the rhymed verse, which requires all Molière's genius to make English ears endure it on the comic stage,—has been produced at the Théâtre Français. The title is "La Considération." The author is M. Camille Doucet. M. Janin describes the play as having succeeded without the slightest opposition; as being "well made, going directly to its point, abounding in excellent sentiments, wanting neither interest nor suspense,"—one "produced with much care, and acted with great zeal, by the flower of the company of the Théâtre Français."

An interesting work is about to be commenced under the auspices of those who govern the Théâtre Français: to wit, the publication of the archives of that establishment, which are curious and amusing in no common degree.

M. Labat, a new tenor, is about to adventure at the Grand Opéra of Paris, in the arduous part of *Eleanor* in "La Juive."

Signor Pacini's latest opera, "Gianni di Nisida," just produced at the Apollo Theatre at Rome, is said to be successful. The composer was called for not less than twenty times.

MISCELLANEA

Recovery of Waste Places.—On Thursday evening, the first festival was held at the new Building recently erected in Hart Street, Covent Garden, (for the benefit of the poor of the locality,) at the sole cost of the Duke of Bedford. The sum expended was 2,000*l.* 340 children are being educated; women are brought together to receive help and instruction in respect to home duties; a Lecture has been established; together with a Penny Bank: the whole being under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., the Rector. The savings collected amount to 400*l.* per annum. The necessity for these measures will be felt when it is stated that within a short distance of the new Building there are 27*½* rooms, each of which is occupied by a single family.

Bialowiez Forest.—We find a few geographical and historical notes in the German papers, on the Bialowiez Forest, in Lithuania, which will prove interesting at a moment when it has been the theatre of a great chase, with which the Emperor of Russia entertained his royal guests. The forest embraces the larger part of the south-western half of the Pruschan district in the Province of Grodno: it is one of the largest and most important forests of Lithuania, spreading its primitive timber over a space of 1,100 sq. verst, the good quality of its fir-wood makes the forest important to the foreign trade, which has received a new impulse lately in consequence of the feeders of the Vistula territory (the Narew, Narewka, the Lestowna, and the Lesna) having been made practicable for rafts. In the years 1845-46, the forest was measured and appraised, and has been since divided into five districts, each of which has an officer of the forest-corps, as highest inspector. In a zoological point of view, the primitive forest of Bialowiez is remarkable for being the only one in Europe that harbours Aurochs (*Bos urus*), the number of which is estimated now at about 1,500. Under the Polish Government, killing of the Aurochs was not only severely punished, but precaution was taken to tend them and to provide for their wants in winter. To this end a part of the peasants or serfs, going by the name of Osotschniki, who lived near the forest, was held to make the hay on specially appointed places, which was considered necessary as fodder for the Aurochs in winter; the Osotschniki were paid for their trouble by being released from the ground-tax. These rules still hold good, and are carefully kept up by the present Government. Besides Aurochs, the forest harbours elks, wild boars, stags, lynxes, hares (especially *Lepus variabilis*), wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, grouse, woodcocks, and partridges. A bear was last shot in 1846. On account of its Aurochs the Bialowiez Forest had always been the favourite hunting territory of the Polish Kings; many old names of different parts of the forest give evidence of the splendid chases that took place here: there is a "Samschisko" (castle-garden), a Stary Bialowiesch (old white tower), a Batoryhill, Augustowo, a "Korolewmost" (King's bridge), and many others. We find also a monumental stone at Bialowiez erected for the remembrance of the great chase of Aurochs, arranged by the King of Poland, Augustus Sigmund the Third, and the Elector of Saxony, in 1752, on the 27th of September. It is more, then, than a hundred years (18th of October, 1860) since the Aurochs found themselves hunted by royal and imperial hands; thirteen of them have been killed in this last chase, of which nine fell by the hand of the Emperor.

Medicine in Prussia.—The medical staff of Prussia, according to the last survey, at a population of 17,739,913 inhabitants, amounts to 358 district physicians (these are paid by Government, and have to attend the poor gratis), 4,327 physicians who have the Doctor's degree, 996 surgeons of the first class, 643 of the second class, 1,026 doctors for animals, first and second class, 1,529 chemists, and 11,411 midwives.

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EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPE.

Price 10s.

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Price, Walnut wood £3 10 0

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Stereoscopic Photographs of the Moon.

WARREN DE LA RUE, Esq. F.R.S., having placed in our hands the Lunar Negative Photographs, formerly copied by Mr. E. HOLLAND, now deceased, we are enabled to supply Stereoscopic Pictures on Glass at Half-a-Guinea each, which may be obtained either at our Establishment, or of any respectable Optician or Photographic Publisher.

SMITH, BECK & BECK, 4, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—Description and List of Prices, post free. Also, Second-hand Harmoniums to great variety. 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co. have a great variety, SECOND-HAND, at the close of the London Season. 201, Regent-street.

EVANS' COTTAGE HARMONIUM at 6l. 6s. is in a French-polished pine case, has the full compass Five Octaves, and a soft, subdued, agreeable quality of tone—designed expressly for a cottage or small sitting-room. Boosey & Sons, Manufacturers, 55, Holles-street, London.

EVANS' HARMONIUM, at 10l. 10s., is in a handsome French-polished oak case, and possesses that rich organ-like quality of tone so peculiar to all Evans' Instruments. Boosey & Sons, Manufacturers, 55, Holles-street, London.

EVANS' ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.—An illustrated CATALOGUE of the whole of these well-known Instruments, with one or two Rows of Keys, the Percussion Action and Pedals, at prices ranging from 6l. 6s. to 147l.—May now be had upon application to the Manufacturers, Boosey & Sons, Holles-street, London.

TO MICROSCOPISTS.

ROSS'S NEW FOUR-TENTHS MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE Gives fine definition both at the centre and margin of the field; has a great distance between the Object and Objective, and works through the thickest covering glass and deep into water. It resolves Objects hitherto considered tests for the higher powers. The aberrations are so perfectly corrected that extra-deep Eye-Pieces may be used with it. Price 6l. 6s.; extra-deep Eye-pieces for ditto, 1l. each. 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S NEW QUARTER-INCH MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE, Angle of Aperture 140 degrees, has the same properties as the above (4-tenths), price 6l. 6s. **KELLNER'S ORTHOSCOPIC EYE-PIECES**, giving a large field of view. 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S NEW HALF-INCH MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE, Angle of Aperture 90 degrees, has the same properties as the above (4-tenths), price 6l. 6s. 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S NEW EIGHTH-INCH MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE, Angle of Aperture 140 degrees (constructed on the same principles as the above 4-tenths), price 6l. 6s. 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

ROSS'S IMPROVED MILITARY, NAVAL, DEERSTALKING, and other TELESCOPES, have double the intensity of those constructed on the usual plan. May be seen at 2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, London.

NEW MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

	s.	d.
Foot of Narthex	1	6
Tongue of Hercules	1	6
Head of Cysticercus	1	6
Fluorogenic formosum	1	6
Pine, Huon River, Polynesian	1	6
Caledonian Polyporus	1	6

The above sent post-free on receipt of 10s. in postage-stamps. SMITH, BECK & BECK, 5, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Policies issued on or before the 31st of December, 1880, will receive at Next Division One Year's Bonus more than those issued after that date; and the Bonus thus acquired will also participate at subsequent Divisions of Profits.

AT THE LAST DIVISION, IN MAY, 1880, a Bonus at the rate of 12. 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the Original Sums Assured and previous Additions was declared. By this mode of Division, the rate and amount of Bonus on the original sum assured increases with the age of the policy, thus:—

On a Policy of 5 years' standing the rate per cent. per ann. was	£	s.	d.
Ditto 10	12	12	6
Ditto 20	14	1	11
Ditto 30	16	0	10
Ditto 40	18	11	11
Ditto 45	19	0	10

The ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEEDED 3,500,000l., and the ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS 400,000l.

Prospectuses, Reports and Forms of Proposal will be supplied by the Head Office and Agents. SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager. J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary. Edinburgh, October, 1880.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.
George Young, Esq. Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Follock, Esq. Barrister, Temple.
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LONDON FLOUR COMPANY (Limited).

Capital 30,000l., in 6,000 Shares of 5l. each.
OFFICE—4, DOUGLASS-HILL, Cannon-street, City, E.C.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—At the SECOND HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders, held at the City Offices of the Company, on Saturday, 10th November, 1880, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

1. That a Dividend of 15s. per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, be declared from the Profits of the preceding half-year ending 10th October, 1880. That the surplus profits remaining, amounting to 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company, be carried to the profit and loss account for the ensuing half-year.

2. That with a view to extend the operations of the Company, a further issue of shares take place, and the share list be opened to the Public until the 30th inst. That in case of a larger number of shares being applied for than are at the disposal of the Directors, the present holders of shares to have the preference.

Votes of thanks were then carried with enthusiasm to the Board of Management, and the proceedings terminated.
At the close of the Meeting the Chairman announced that 255 additional shares had been applied for by the Shareholders present.
THE DIVIDEND IS NOW PAYABLE at the City Offices of the Company.

G. FERGUSON, Managing Director.
N.B.—No application for shares will be received after 30th inst.

Established in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FIRE AND LIFE.

Office: 81, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin and Bern.

Forms of Proposal for Fire and Life Insurance sent free on application. WM. R. LEWIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE.

28, KING-STREET, Covent-garden, London, W.C.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF THE PROFITS of this Office will be declared in February, 1881; and Assurances effected prior to the 1st of January next will participate therein.
W. M. BROWNE, Actuary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Insures against all ACCIDENTS, whether RAILWAY or otherwise.
An Annual Payment of 2l. secures 1,000l. at death from Accident, or 6l. weekly from Injury.
One Person in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or to the Head Office.

THIS COMPANY, without union with any other, has paid for compensation. £65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., Aug. 31, 1880.

PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE BUSINESS of this Society is REMOVED to its New Offices, No. 39, Fleet-street. Every description of Assurances effected on liberal terms. MICHAEL SAWARD, Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON, and 71A, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Established A.D. 1844.
WILLIAM HENRY DICKSON, Esq. Chancellor House, Finsbury Wells, Chairman.
THOMAS R. DAVISON, Esq. 5, Royal Exchange-buildings, Deputy-Chairman.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Members, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums.

Every Policy-holder assured according to the Mutual scale is a Member, and as such is entitled to participate in the profits, after payment of five yearly Premiums.

Every Member assured for 1000l. entitled after payment of one Annual Premium, to attend and vote at all Annual and other General Meetings.

Applications for Agencies may be made, and every requisite information relative to this Society, and the mode of effecting Assurances, obtained on application to C. L. LAWSON, Secretary.

BUY IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET

the constant advice of our late lamented Statesman, Sir R. PEEL. THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still supplying Teas, as usual, at 3s. 6d. per lb.

Warehouse, 5, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES

in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 5, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 6d. 4s. 4s. 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s. 2d. 1s. 3d. 1s. 4d. 1s. 5d. 1s. 6d. 1s. 7d. 1s. 8d. 1s. 9d. 2s. 0d. 2s. 1d. 2s. 2d. 2s. 3d. 2s. 4d. 2s. 5d. 2s. 6d. 2s. 7d. 2s. 8d. 2s. 9d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 1d. 3s. 2d. 3s. 3d. 3s. 4d. 3s. 5d. 3s. 6d. 3s. 7d. 3s. 8d. 3s. 9d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 1d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 6d. 4s. 7d. 4s. 8d. 4s. 9d. 5s. 0d. 5s. 1d. 5s. 2d. 5s. 3d. 5s. 4d. 5s. 5d. 5s. 6d. 5s. 7d. 5s. 8d. 5s. 9d. 6s. 0d. 6s. 1d. 6s. 2d. 6s. 3d. 6s. 4d. 6s. 5d. 6s. 6d. 6s. 7d. 6s. 8d. 6s. 9d. 7s. 0d. 7s. 1d. 7s. 2d. 7s. 3d. 7s. 4d. 7s. 5d. 7s. 6d. 7s. 7d. 7s. 8d. 7s. 9d. 8s. 0d. 8s. 1d. 8s. 2d. 8s. 3d. 8s. 4d. 8s. 5d. 8s. 6d. 8s. 7d. 8s. 8d. 8s. 9d. 9s. 0d. 9s. 1d. 9s. 2d. 9s. 3d. 9s. 4d. 9s. 5d. 9s. 6d. 9s. 7d. 9s. 8d. 9s. 9d. 10s. 0d. 10s. 1d. 10s. 2d. 10s. 3d. 10s. 4d. 10s. 5d. 10s. 6d. 10s. 7d. 10s. 8d. 10s. 9d. 11s. 0d. 11s. 1d. 11s. 2d. 11s. 3d. 11s. 4d. 11s. 5d. 11s. 6d. 11s. 7d. 11s. 8d. 11s. 9d. 12s. 0d. 12s. 1d. 12s. 2d. 12s. 3d. 12s. 4d. 12s. 5d. 12s. 6d. 12s. 7d. 12s. 8d. 12s. 9d. 13s. 0d. 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RIMMEL'S ALMANACK for 1861, beauti-
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for the Toilet-Table, and a useful and interesting Guide to Friends
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70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88,
89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105,
106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119,
120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133,
134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147,
148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161,
162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175,
176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189,
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694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707,
708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721,
722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735,
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